Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 111 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th June	Chanda	6,160	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers;
14th ,,	Kashmir	8,841	
21st ,,	Novara	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd ,,	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
11th June	Kamuna	E. & S. Africa.
13th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct
16th ,,	Awarta	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
19th ,,	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakuye Maru	R. Nakanishi	2181	10th June	21st June
Kinai Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	29rd June	3rd July
Kiyo Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Kamakura Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kasuga Maru	H. Nagashio	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Sumido Maru	K. Yasugi	..	22nd June	Japan.
Shinyo Maru	S. Imai	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Sado Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th ,,	Japan.
Shinyo Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	21st ,,	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Khan Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$27,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Sub-Branches:

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.

Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvasers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

DROPS OF INK!! MAKE MILLIONS THINK and to write with a bad ink IS A BLUNDER. "Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making. *Try and reap its Benefit.* G. S. RANADE & CO. BOMBAY. No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Libera commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES MULLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Motishi and Tribhovandas and on account and at the risk of Seth Monji Haridas, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

2 bales each 150 pcs Mulls No. 329 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20. S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, HANDSOME, ARTISTIC

DESIGNED, TEAK & BLACKWOOD, HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE: CHESTERFIELD SOFA, GRAMOPHONE WITH SELECTED RECORDS, HANDSOME MARBLE FIGURES IMPORTED FROM ITALY, IRON SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, COTTAGE PIANO BY JOHN BRINSMEADE & CO. IMPORTED BY MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO., ETC. ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, the very valuable and artistic designed household and Office Teak and Blackwood Furniture consisting of Dining Table for 6 persons Dining Room Arm and Armless Chairs, Teakwood Dumb Waiters, Teak and Blackwood Miller Sideboards, Teakwood Whatnots, Partition Screens, Rich Tapestry lined complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Marble Figures and Busts imported from Italy, Gramophone with selected Records, Carved Centre Tables on Elephant Heads, Revolving Bookcases, Writing Tables, Curzon and Low Chairs, Teakwood Rocking chairs, Rich Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas, Marble top Dressing and Washing tables, Cushioned Arm Chairs, Teak and Blackwood Mirrored Hat-stands, Iron single and double spring Cots, Folding Camp Cots, Panel-door Cupboards, Glass dressing chests of drawers, Card Tables, Large Zoodak, Almirahs Glass Dressing Tables, Diamond caned low chairs, Wooden Teapoys, Drawing Room Pictures, Rich Glass Crockery and Plated Ware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. D. Balfour of The Army and Navy Co-operative Co., Ltd., J. W. Remington of G. I. P. Railway, B. Evans and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.

(1) One log Frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs upto 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cv. Ransome performs various operations saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome, with blades.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome, with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in., pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel Blade Sharpening Machine.
(8) Steam-Engine, Wilson make, 14 H. P.
(9) Cochrane patent vertical boiler, 15' by 5' by 60'.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings shifting gearing pulleys, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in., No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES AND BUNDLES GAVANS AND 14 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshrichand Bhanabhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Maganlal Girdharlal of Umreth.

1 package gavans chokro single 9 yds. 50 inches.
1 package gavans popat double 8¼ yds. 50 inches.
3 bundles 49 pairs gavans Manher Mens 9 yds. 60 inches.
3 packages dhotees Nizam smaller width 8/10 yds.
2 packages dhotees No. 1001 gamthi 8/9 yds.
4 packages dhotees No. 2800 or other 8/11 yds.
5 packages dhotees No. Funvaro 8/11 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth S. Devcarun and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Juvarmal.

7 packages English-made white Dhotees quality of Bhamini 8/10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 5/12 yards.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHIENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-28 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Kashavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BAGS MAIZE STARCH.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bombay Commercial Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Moosa Mahomed Adenwalla the defaulting purchasers of the said goods from auction sale dated 19th February, 1919:—

133 bags maize starch, each bag about 168 lbs. in all 10 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sample of the goods can be seen at the Auctioneers, Office and the bags can be seen at No. 1, Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouses, Wari Bunder.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND MILLSTORE SUPPLIERS. AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASKS IMITATION TALLOW.

On SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1919, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Husenalli Nanji at his godown opposite Byculla Railway Station, Haines Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. M. Chawna & Co.:—

11 casks Imitation tallow.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of household furniture and the motor car belonging to Major J. B. Macqueen and to others, that was advertised to take place at Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Sunday, the 15th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th, June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4663.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 DRUMS CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. K. Mudaliar of Madras, the following goods, arrived per S. S. "Siam Maru."

50 Drums, Calcium Carbide, each containing 100 lbs.

The above goods can be seen at the Alexandra Dock in Hazardous Goods Warehouse near No. 6 shed.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Suraimal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Lamodar.
BIJAPUR.—Parushram Sardhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hajiabdul Gulam Hoossain.
BIJAYNAGAR.—Vrijlalji A. Trivedi.
BARSHALI.—Thackersi & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Kapasmal agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thaksingh.
HYDERABAD (Dn.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Waruna & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Mugumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NARELA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—Vandravan Sitaram.
SIRI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—B. Deshpande.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

WASTE.—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION MORNING CLASSES in English, Mathematics RE-OPEN 15th June. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, C. P. Tank. 2600

MISCELLANEOUS

POMEGRANATES.—Dholka (Gujrat) is famous for the best production of Pomegranates. We are supplying from reliable gardens with reasonable price. Special attention is given to retail customers Write to NATWARLAL, M. OZA, Dholka, District Ahmedabad. 2602

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—ONE CLERK for post of Assistant Ledger Clerk Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2596

WANTED—An experienced COURT CLERK for an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

REQUIRED—Capable CLERK for post Bill Clerk and Typist combined. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2595

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, who must have a good knowledge of correspondence as well as Import and Export lines Apply with testimonials and salary to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2562

WANTED.—A TYPIST Rs. 25 and a CORRESPONDENCE and GENERAL CLERK Rs. 40/50. Apply in your handwriting to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED.—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motiasa Chawl, Moombadevi, Bombay. 2565

IMMEDIATE APPLICATIONS are invited from M.A.'s in Sanskrit or Philosophy for a FELLOWSHIP in the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions, Baroda. Preference would be given to a Jain specialised in Jain literature, and knowing Gujerati. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the SEMINAR, The College, Baroda. 2563

FOR SALE.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US. Our prices, service and the quality of our goods inspire all our customers with confidence. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A4

COLOURS, drawing and pen-painting materials most suitable for student and professional artists received by the last mail. No rise in prices. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B4

FOR SALE—Ransome's patent Horizontal Log band saw No. 1 size for logs upto 48" diameter by 22 ft. long, or would exchange for a good single blade horizontal log frame saw or for a circular saw rack bench in part payment. Bandsaw is complete with Ransome's automatic saw sharpener, brazing clamps, etc., and can be seen working. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Central Woodworking Institute, Bareilly, U. P. 2557

WANTED

WANTED TO BUY or on HIRE—(1) A steam or motor launch of any make, new or second hand. (2) a motor engine launch-boiler of any make, kerosine or crude oil, new or second-hand, (3) sawing machine "up and down working", new or second-hand, and a lathe machine, (4) a lorry, steam, kerosine or crude oil, new or second-hand. Apply Messrs. NATHUMAL KHANNA & CO., Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 2597

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SMALL and LARGE GODOWNS at Love Lane. Apply Owner, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon. 2609

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDASS DEVJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to my client VRAJLAL NARAYANDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street, and 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazar Street, in the Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet and 8 inches in breadth and 73 feet or thereabouts in length and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8819 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2302 and Street Nos. 284-286 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasjee Dhanjibhai Powvalla, on or towards the South by the Stable belonging to Mencharjee Pestonjee, on or towards the East by the said Borah Bazar Street and on or towards the West by Halalkhor passage leading and remaining between the premises now in description and the house of Dossabhai Sorabjee Moonsi.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1919.

M. V. GOKHALE.
Purchaser's Attorney.
2610

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUNCHERJI DADABHOY BHOWNAGREE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement from 4,800 to 5,000 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (3), Street No. 451 (a) and bounded as follows on or towards the North-East partly by the property of Thaker Jeram Hari and partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Salleman, on or towards the North-West by the property of Mancherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on or towards the South-West by the property of the late Mancherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South-East by Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are known as Lulworth and bearing New Survey No. 3/7293.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1919

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
2612 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDOBA RAWJI PATIL DHORE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Agra Bank Building, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (Quit and ground rent tenure) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Issaji Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing 235 square yards (but mentioned in the old documents as 245 square yards) or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 483, New No. 6128, Old Survey No. 552, and New Survey No. 2533 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1510 and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Issaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Ramji Cama and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Jadowji.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2603

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1919. 2598

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on MONDAY, 16th June, 1919, at 10 a.m.

34 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:
HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 2607

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES desirous of being present at the forthcoming Levee of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919, at the Council Hall, Poona, are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 17th idem for cards of admission.

2. Names of ladies for whom cards are required and their address should be legibly written in the application.

3. Applications received later than the date specified above cannot be considered as the number of seats is very limited.

H. C. CROSSLE,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 10th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"The Splendid Coward"

"The story of a man who made the Great Sacrifice to save his mother.....Grim and Dramatic story of a Polish man....Brilliant Acting by Dick Swinton (James Knight) and wonderful settings.

MISS DORA DUNDAS
in a beautiful Picture
"The Splendid Coward"

Dear Dick,.....Father says a call will be made for volunteers for Egypt during the forthcoming regimental dinner. Don't fear for me dear I will bravely keep the secre of our engagement until you return.....Dora

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
the daring heroine of
"The Red Circle", Who Pays, etc, etc,
IN
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
"HANDS UP"
Episodes 11th and 12th to-night
each one complete in itself.
PATHE GAZETTE
The "eye" of the world
giving latest news from everywhere.
BACK TO LAND
An interesting picture dealing with modern Health problems.
WIFFLES
in his latest comedy
The "PRINCE" of all Comedians.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market,
TO-NIGHT!
Two Brilliant Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
in the
SPINDLE OF LIFE.
LOVELY BUTTERFLY DRAMA
The Romance of a Fishing Village and the Stock Market.
Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the leading London Musical Successes.
To-Night at 9-30 p.m. "ARLETTE"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

A REAL SPORTING DRAMA
Daily at 6-30 p.m. "WINNING THE FUTURITY"
"SEA NYMPHS" One which is provocative of much laughter.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Daily at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
A Superb Universal special Attraction
SMASHING THROUGH
Featuring Steel-nerved
HERBERT RAWLINSON
A two-fisted thriller that makes every man want to slap him on the back and every woman hug him together with the newest.
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE :—
See the wonderful electric fountain of New Orleans. American Police Dogs &c.
Also a brand new LKO Comedy with
DAN RUSSEL.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT'S REPORT.

1018-18—Rustomji and G. Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
COMMERCIAL CAUSES

15-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalhanji v Nagindas Vrijbhukandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

23-19.—Raghavaya N & Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D & L.

36-19.—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm, Soondersdas & Co.

74-19.—Motichand & D, Messrs Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

1596-18. Payne and Co., Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v. Bhimji Jairaj & Co. a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

56-19.—Shroff and D, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v. Dungersingn Chotalal a firm. Payne & Co.

1686-18.—Payne and Co., Haji Abdoola Janoo v. Haji Gunny Sumar a firm Hirajal Th and Co

1828-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Kalaram Brijmohan a firm v. Dwarkadas Mangturam Potdar, Vachha & Co.

1945-18.—Mulji & Th, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D & L.

1973-18.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Manekla a firm v. Messrs Lowji Bhimji a firm, Pandia & Co.

1976-18.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v. Messrs Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

2001-18.—Vachha and Co., Messrs Kasturchand Mathurdas a firm, v. Messrs Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm Malvi M R & Co.

2018-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19.—Motichand and D, Keshavji Govindji a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

28-19.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v. Kalidas Khimchand & anr.

91-19.—Daphtary F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co, a firm v. Shambhunath Narotam a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co

111-19. Vachha and Co., Messrs Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm v. Messrs Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Matubhai J & M.

112-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Selim D Bessons v. D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

1149-18.—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v. Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1881-18.—Mehta D & L, Ranchhordas Dhanji v. Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs F Ruttonshaw & Co. a firm v Chunilal Lalbhai & Co. a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

122-19. Bhaishanker K & G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha and Co.

137-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Varajlal Lalcobhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

152-19.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwaniwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

163-19.—Metha D and L, Ramdas Kiralal & Co a firm v. Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19.—Mehta D & L, M A Bros. a firm v. Pasamsey Damodher firm, Bhimji and Co.

223-19.—Payne and Co., Nagindas Lalcobhoy bhoy a firm v. Nurotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandwala & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

788-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Lalcobhai a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla and M.

907-19—G B Pandia, Messrs Ramkissondas Babulal a firm v Messrs J C N C and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

916-19—Mehta D and L. Walji Bhanji v Messrs Lakhmidas Girdhardas a firm, N C Dalal.

1043-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v C M Venkatta Chettapatty Iyer and ors.

1075-19—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Gordhandas Ishwardas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1079-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm.

1084-19—Soonderdas and Co, The Hongkong Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Messrs Goolabchand Amritlal and Co a firm.

1132-19—Dubash and Co, Harakchand Rupchand a firm v Jiva Vishram a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

631-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Surimat Jagatguru Raj Rajeshwaram Shankara Charia v The Hindustan Ltd and anr, To be mentioned.

LONG CAUSES.

1022-18—Vachha and Co, Dwarkaprasad Motiram v Mahomed Umer Haji Alladin F P Pavri, Part heard, 9-6-19.

691-18—Dastur and Co, Messrs S Bunani and Co a firm v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part heard, 6-3-19.

561-18.—Edg G W & Co., Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v. Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy & ors, Payne & Co., Part heard, 22-2-19, For Postponement.

525-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Jugjivan Anandji a firm v. Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

1032-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surajmal Kesarimal a firm v. Messrs Kanirem Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 21-2-19.

78-16.—Mulla & M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v. Kanji Jetha & ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 6-1-19.

1933-18.—Purnanand & Co., Ghellabhai Mahamkhram v. Messrs Manilal Balabhai & Co. a firm, Kanga & S.

82-18. Dastur & Co., Damji Dhorsey & ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand alias Khimchand & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & D.

650-18.—Craig B & Co., Steel Brass & Co., Ltd. v J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

S C Ct 1283/23737-18—Little and Co, Rustomji Bejonji and ors v Babaldas Khemchand and ors, against 2nd defendant.

1196-19—Craigie B and C, Ranchoddas Jinabhai a firm v Madhavlal Ranchodlal a firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

474-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Anandilal Ishwardas a firm v Gojikisson Radhakisson, Un P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
(IN COURT)
LONG CAUSES

477-18.—Ard H D & Co., Heeptoola Abdul Hussein v. Abdul Kader Noorbhai, Mer K & Co.

149-02.—Madh K & Ch, Bai Harakh & anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Amin & D, Madh K & Ch.

482-18.—Purnanand & Co., Sonibai v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Madh K & Ch, Amin & D.

489-18.—Sham M & H, Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18.—Surveyor & Co., Waman Bapuji Mahant v. Gopal Keshav Thaker & ors, Pocha & Co., (for a pauper).

495-18—Pandia & Co., Messrs. Keshavlal Bros. & Co. a firm v. Messrs Devanchand & Co. a firm, Kharas & Co.

506-18.—Daph F & D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Abdul Husein Tarachand & Co. a firm & anr, Blai K & G.

513-18.—Payne & Co., Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v. Kandaswamy & ors, M B Chothia.

514-18.—Vachha & Co., Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Padder Bros. a firm, Mulla & M.

140-18.—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

379-18.—Kanga & S, Kallianji Gulabchand & ors v. Mahadev Luxmon Pednikar, Jeh M & S.

664-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Chaturbhoy Ramji, Purnanand and Club.

418-18.—Mal M R & Co., Luxmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ard H D & Co.

1748-18. Mal M R & Co., Luxmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parakh, Ard H D & Co.

843-17—Daph F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji & ors, Ard H D & Co., Shroff & D, Tvabji D & Co.

266-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Moolchand Lalji & Co. a firm v. Gulabchand Virji, Khandwalla & Co.

68-16—Purnanand and Club, Karmashankar Hirji Pandia v Padamsinh Narsingbhai Thakar, Shamrao M and H. For postponement.

TREACHER & Co.!
CHEMISTS & DRUGGIST
Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Estd. 1830.
TREACHER'S WELL-KNOWN
Rs.
Special Liquer Brandy.. 8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea .. .. .. 2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky 5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste .. 0-14-0

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY
SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS
Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
47 & 49, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Rs. 4
Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 1/4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Guadiana."

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO
BOMBAY No. 3.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET apply to
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

FOR
Lichauch Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimnies.
Allahabad Glass Works,
107, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CHANGE YOUR BATH TUB and RE-VITALIZE

WITH A DAILY

Massage-Shower

BY

KNICKER-BOCKER

Bath, Spray, & Brush

(ALL IN ONE)

It Fits Any Faucet and Holds Fast.

It does not become insanitary, and is an Ideal Thing with which any child or every sick person can take Cold Shower Bath, **on any part** of Body—and derive its Tonic and Exhilarating Benefit in Health and Energy.

KNICKER—BOCKER

IS A BOON IN HOT CLIMATE LIKE INDIA.

Complete Combination Set

Regular Price Rs. 14-8.

Reduced to

Rs. 12 for a short time only

Guaranteed to give good service for many years with ordinary care.

Sole Agents:—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Culture Depot,
SANTA CRUZ.

Branch: 297, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

BY GRENVILLE KLEISER.

	Rs.	a.
How to Speak in Public	5	4
How to Develop Power & Personality	5	4
How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner	5	4
Humorous Hits & How to Hold An Audience	5	4
How to Live, by Dr. Fische	4	8

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

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Price: Bottle of 45 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 6th:

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		19.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		
New York 11 a.m. (As known is is Liverpool at closing time)	July	28.70
	Oct.	28.65
	Jan.	28.63
New Orleans 10 a. m:	July	29.66
	Oct.	27.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
June	
July	18.41—14
Aug:	18.03—18
Sept:	17.69—14
Oct.	17.41—13
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan:	16.94—10
Feb.	
Mar:	16.72— 8
April	

Prices taken at 10-16 a.m; nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June:	18.68—27
July:	18.22—27
Aug:	18.36—32
Sept:	17.56—27
Oct:	17.28—28
Nov:	17.12—26
Dec:	16.96—27
Jan:	16.78—26
Feb.	16.68—26
Mar:	16.62—22
April	16.64—23

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, June 6th:

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices
June	27.00 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.85
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.05
" " Fully Good	16.45
" " Fine	16.85
" Broach Good	17.30
" " Fully Good	17.30
" " Fine	17.55

Liverpool, June 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.85
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.05
" " Fully Good	16.45
" " Fine	16.85
" Broach Good	17.05
" " Fully Good	17.30
" " Fine	17.55

LIVERPOOL, June 6.

Water Twist 2/11.
Painters Cloth 67/6.
Tone of Manchester Cloth Market:
Demand disappointing but encouraging turn over.
Tone of Yarn Market:—
Quieter.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		21,000
" Export to Great Britain		27,000
" " to Continent		
Futures at New York July		20.12—22
" " Oct.		29.12—23
" " Jan.		29.35—44
Spot Cotton at New York		21.40—30
" " Orleans		21.75—25
Futures at New Orleans July		20.15—35
" " Oct.		28.35—40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		19½
Demand Bills		4.61.75
Silver Commercial Bars		100½

New York, June 6th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		41,000
" Exports to Great Britain		5,000
" " to Continent		11 000
Future at New York July		20.25—27
" " Oct.		27.75—123
" " Jan.		27.15—122
Spot Cotton at New York		30.35—105
" " Orleans		31.35—40
Futures at New Orleans July		25.82—117
" " Oct.		27.05—132
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		19½
Demand Bills		4.62.60
Silver Commercials Bars		100½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports		158,000
" Exports to Great Britain		57,000
" " to France and Continent		29,000
" " to Japan		10,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports		1,252,000
" " at Interior Ports		1,202 000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 5th:

Bales:

Total Actual Export	3 000
" Forwarded	51,000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	512 000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 6th:

Bales

Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	56 000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Exports	400
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	151,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London June 6th.

Rentes 3%	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	53 1/8
" 2 months hence	53 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" 6	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	60 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loans	67½
Government Securities 2 %	55½ Unchgd.
Bk. On London at Paris France	30.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	6 17
Hongkong Bank	8 100

WAR LOANS.

London, June 6th.

5½% 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ Unchgd.
5 % Nov	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 6th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	50
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	50

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Buyer	660
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Buyers	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	810
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Sep. Paid buyers	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Sellers	830
Cottonseed, Bombay (squad delivered per ton) June-Augt. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed May-July Value	880

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£32
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Brasiers	£112½
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	23½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Sellers	33
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	36
Tone:—Very firm. No business.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1/10½
Tone:—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 11.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 554 for Fully Good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 558 and declined to Rs. 554 in the first quarter of an hour. The price then fluctuated between Rs. 557¼ and Rs. 556. The rise was due to the New York close of Monday being reported 185 points to 198 points higher. Later on the price declined to Rs. 555 and remained steady for some time, and then gradually improved to Rs. 559. After touching Rs. 561 the rate again fell to Rs. 559, this being the quotation at 4 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 560¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 557, advanced to Rs. 558, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steadier and there is an improvement in the demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	549½
Fully Good Bengal	July	498
Fine Oomras	July	482/3
Good Southerns	June	524
Good Southerns	July-August	524

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 11TH JUNE. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Augt	560
" " Bengal	July	434
Fine M.G Oomras	July	497
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	
Good " Southerns	June	540
" " "	July-August.	536

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description:	Super fine.	Fine:	F.G.:	Good:	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	460	448	435	420	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	455	443	430	415	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	508	498	480	..	"
Central Provinces.	522	513	495	..	"
M.G. Broach	574	568	560	550	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	553	545	"
Sawjunad Dharwar	568	560	551	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th June 1919:

Cotton	9 957	bales
Wheat	4,011	Qrs
Linseed	16,772	"
Rape, etc.	3,056	"
Gingellyseed	610	"
Poppyseed	48	"
Groundnuts	1 838	"
Castorseed	511	"
Rice	350,002	"
Myrabollams	551	"
Cottonseed	60,190	"
Mowraseed	200	"
Gram	3.276	"
Jowar	5,252	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 11th 6-0, p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs: as: p.	Bail Delivery. Rs: as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 78-80	73 0 0	10 10 0
" " Cawnpore 78-80	73 0 0	10 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	73 8 0	10 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 8 0	13 4 0
" Cawnpore	17 8 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	16 0 0	-- --
Linseed Brown Bold " This	21 12 0	22 12 0
" "	20 12 0	21 12 0
Teaseed White 85-15	110 0 0	-- --
" Gaiar 75-25	107 0 0	-- --
" Gaiar 50-50	105 0 0	-- --
" Black	92 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	21 0 0	-- --
Groundnuts	105 0 0	-- --
Mowraseed	9 0 0	-- --
Barley	44 0 0	-- --
Castorseed	82 0 0	-- --

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 11th:

	Rate per Bl: Rs: as: p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Chapsrji No. 10	0 15 12
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 0 10
Light House No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 7	31/32
Bank Demand	1 8	1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8	3/8
Fcs. Demand		235
American Dollars		280
Hongkong "		214½
Shanghai		321½
Japan		180½
Singapore		161½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 11.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 33.2.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd a, 1/8 3/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 126½.
60 D st Japan, Rs. 122½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 215.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 321.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 142.
D D. on New York, Rs. 260.8.
D. D. on France, 243.
Credit 3 Msd a, 263½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing in Mill shares as well as Tata Deferred shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 40 premium.
Jupiter at Rs. 12 premium.
The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2390, Swan 825, Simplex 565, Shapoorji 146 4, Madhowji 2372/8, Luxmi Cotton 1850, Kohinoor 1462 8, Currimbhoy 457/8, Kasfoorchand 1150, Finlay 700, Fazulbhoy 880, David 652 8, Crescent 272 8, Colaba 1790, Century 480, Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 1625, Bundi 63, Central Mining 44, Katni def 1900, Katni ord 380, Tata old def 1372 8, Tata new def 630, Tata ord 273/12, Shivrajpr 48, Alcocks 982 8, Bombay-Burma 990, Bt. Burma Petro. 29/8, Bombay Tramway 825, Bombay Steam 437 8, Tata Hydro 1605, Tata Bank 47 8, Tata Oil 355.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2390, Swan 845, Simplex 565, Shapoorji 146/4, Madhowji 2367/8, Luxmi Cotton , Kohinoor 1462/8, Currimbhoy 457½, Kastoorchand 1150, Finlay 702½, Fazulbhoy 877/8, David 652 8, Crescent 270, Colaba 1790, Century 1180, Bombay Cotton 680, Bombay Dyeing 1620, Bundi 63, Central Mining 44 Katni ord 375, Katni def 1890, Tata new def 560, Tata old def 1375, Tata ord , Shivrajpur 47, Alcocks 980, Bombay-Burma 362 8, Bt. Burma 30, Bombay steam 437/8, Tata Hydro 1600, Tata Bank 47/4, Tata Oil 355.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th June. 1919:

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th June 1919		
G.I.P. Rly	26,37,200	2,66,53,895
A.D.C. Rly	85,000	8,63 292
B.K. Rly	4.700	40.230
C.B. Rly	5,800	62,516
Total	27,32,700	2,76,19,942
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th June 1918		
G.I.P. Rly	21,78,998	2,28,89,884
A.D.C. Rly	77,328	8,00 453
B.K Rly	4.064	35,118
C.B Rly	7.350	59,985
Total	22,68 216	2,37,85,440
Inc. G.I.P Rly	+4,58,201	+37,64,301
or A.D.C Rly	+7 672	+62 839
B K Rly	+235	+5 081
Dec. C.B. Rly	—1,556	+2,531

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th June 1919	280,00	2,47,737
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th June 1918	17,263	1,72,223
Increase or Decrease	+11,737	+75,514

Bhavnagar Gondal Junagadh & Porbandar Railway

	Total for the week Rs	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th June 1919	2,8:0	34 617
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th June 1918	3,166	28,842
Increase or Decrease	—366	+5,975

Jodhpur Jamnagar Railway

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th June 1919	3,606	33,023
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th June 1918	810	7,498
Increase or Decrease.	+2,790	+25,561

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F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., LONDON.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (LONDON).
Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).
8

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Bronchitis	Otorrhœa
Bleeding	Otalgia
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation	Pulmonary troubles
Diarrhœa	Quartan
Dyspepsia	Quinsy
Earache	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	Toothache
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heartburns	Ulcers
Indigestion	Vomitting.
Insomnia	visceral diseases
Joint troubles	Wounds
Jaundice	Worms in the belly
Kidney diseases	Yaws
Lumbago	Yava-skin
Liver troubles	Zymotic diseases
Malaria	
Mumps	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

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Yours faithfully,
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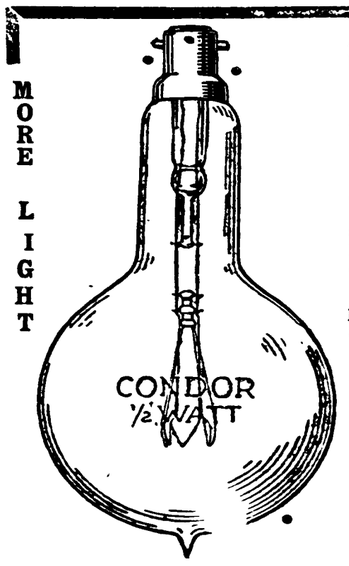

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY MUNICIPALITY.

PHYSICAL POSSESSION NOT NECESSARY

BHAGVANDAS MAGONLAL.
v.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSONER.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

This was an appeal filed by the petitioner against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay claiming Rs. 500 per square yard in respect of a portion of land acquired by the respondent for set-back purposes for the improvement of a public street. It appeared that the petitioner and his two brothers jointly owned property No. 383-387 at Kalbadevi Road. On 26th July, 1916, by a notice of that date, the respondent intimated to the petitioner his intention to acquire a portion of the said premises for public purposes. A request by the petitioner to delay the acquisition was then refused by the respondent but the first notice not having been acted upon for some time, a fresh notice was served in September, 1916, and formal possesion was taken by the Municipality on 13th September, 1916, by its Building Inspector entering upon the premises. However, at the request of the petitioner, the pulling down of a compound wall on the land so acquired was postponed, to suit his convenience. Meanwhile, on the 18th December, 1916, the Municipality had offered to pay Rs. 225 per square yard which petitioner thought was not adequate value of the land acquire by the Municipality and he accordingly filed the present appeal on the 13th September, 1918, claiming Rs. 350 per square yard.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the petitioner while the Municipality was represented by its solicitor, Mr. Leslie Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

It was contended on respondent's behalf that the appeal against the offer of Rs. 250 not having been filed within a year of the date of acquisition, the same was barred by limitation. The petitioner sought to evade the bar by contending that both in law and in fact the acquisition had not been completed till the date of the petition and, therefore, limitation had not begun to run against him. His Honour overruled the contention, and delivered the following judgment, dismissing the petition with costs.

JUDGMENT.

In July, 1916, the present petitioner was co-owner of certain premises situated at Kalbadevi Road, with his two brothers Rasiklal and Girdharlal. The Respondent Municipality wanted to acquire a certain portion of the land forming part of the premises and within the regular line of the public street. Notices for that purpose were issued and served on Rasiklal and the petitioner. Thereafter on 19th, August, 1916, a further notice was served on the petitioner intimating that the possession of the land indicated in the notice would be taken within seven days. (See Section 299 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.) Petitioner's attorneys thereupon wrote to the respondent to postpone the proceedings for some time, as there was a partition suit pending in the High Court between the three brothers. The respondent declined to postpone the acquisition, but as the seven days prescribed by the former notice had expired he served the petitioner and Rasiklal with fresh notices. The Inspector of Buildings accordingly took possession of the land on 13th September, 1916. This is proved by the evidence of Shirgaokar, the Inspector, corroborrated by his own endorsements made at the time on the necessary official papers, intimating that he had taken possession. Sanga, the engineer of Rasiklal admits in his letter the fact of the possession having been taken, and in the subsequent lengthy correspondence carried on by the petitioner with the Municipality, has he nowhere, in so many words denied the taking of possession on 13th September, 1916. The whole trend of that correspondence is that, acquiescing in the fact of the possession having been taken, he applies to the Municipality to refrain from pulling down the compound-wall till the disposal of the High Court suit, for reasons of his own, and the Municipality accede to that particular prayer of his. In fact by his letter of 26th September, 1916, the Executive Engineer called upon him "to produce his title-deeds to enable him to ascertain the area of the land already taken up out of his property, and to settle the amount of compensation for the same." This is an intimation to him in the most unmistakable manner of possession having been taken. After this, the subsequent correspondence can hardly be said to have misled the petitioner into thinking that possession had not been taken. The key to that correspondence is furnished by petitioner's solicitor's letter of 19th October, 1916, where he requests the Municipal to arrange not to pull down the compound wall and add the set-back land to the road for some time, as the land, if added then, would not be of any use to the Municipality. On account of this letter they refrained from doing so till the end of February, 1918, and then when the subject of compensation was revived by petitioner demanding a higher rate than what was offered, the Municipality at once stopped him by saying that the claim for a higher amount was time-barred.

These are the facts. Petitioner says that as the compound wall was not removed, and the area added physically to the road, no possession was taken till within a year of the date of filing this appeal, and hence, under Section 504, this compensation did not become payable till then and hence he is not time-barred.

WHAT IS "PART OF PUBLIC STREET"?

On perusing the correspondence, a summary of the important letter whereof is set out above and considering the evidence of Shirgaokar, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that possession was not taken on 13th September, 1916. I find it, as a fact, that it was so taken, and the moment it was taken, Section 299 says that the land so taken possession of, shall be deemed to have become part of the public street, and the claim for compensation for more than that offered, should be made within a year of that date. The petition made on 13th September, 1918, is, therefore, clearly time-barred.

It is urged that as the portion to be taken possession of was not marked out no exclusive possession was taken by the Municipality, and that this possession was joint with that of the petitioner. Section 299 does not require such a marking out, nor does it contemplate joint possession. The possession, if taken, is exclusive and makes the Municipality the sole party in possession.

The Chief Judge possesses jurisdiction only in cases where the land is acquired and possession taken. He has no jurisdiction in cases where possession is not taken. The petitioner deposes before me that possession was not taken till 1918; his petition also alleges "that the Municipal Commissioner failed to take possession of the set-back land." If this be so, then clearly, on its face, the petition does not lie before me. He must go to some other court.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The case of Wright v. John Bagnell and Sons (1900, 2 Q. B. 240) was cited to show that there are cases where parties like the respondent are stopped from pleading the bar of limitation. If, in this case, I had been able to find that the Municipality had agreed, or even led, by its conduct, the petitioner to believe that it would not raise the point of limitation the authority of the decision would have applied. But I have shown that the Municipality had given petitioner distinct notice of possession and that it had never led petitioner into the belief that it would give up the urging of that point. This being so, the case cannot help the petitioner. The appeal being time-barred is dismissed with costs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

S. S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, June 9.
S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai, May 19.
S. S. Nevasa, Henderson, Brisbane, May 20.
S. S. Dovre, Siquiland, Bangkok, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Pundua, Gillatty, Durban.
S. S. Zayani, Cunningham, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Dalemoor, Pye, Marseilles.
S. S. Koweit, Hutchings, Aden and Berbera.

S. S. Dovre:—The Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain G. Siquiland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain W. Gillatty, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 24 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 9th instant.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo, 40 cabin and 61 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nevasa, 5,652 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 11th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Blas	N F	N F		J F & Co
B Gracchus	London	N F		M M & Co
C Mul'an ..	London	N F		M M & Co
D & E Albistan.	Duppe	18-6-19		L Dryfus & Co
F Kaifuku Maru	Kobe	22-6-19		N Y Kaisha
G Martinique	Bangkok	N F		G Arbuthnot & Co
H Linga ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
Hunts Castle	N F	N F		W & A G & Co
L & M Nurmi ..	Bassein	N F		T M & Co
N Firoot ..	N F	N F		T M & Co
O Rejas ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
Q Puadua ..	Zanzibar	11-6-19		M M & Co
Q Supremauparavy..	N F	N F		E H Harson
80 ton crane				
Waseela ..	N F	15-6-19		W & A Graham & Co
Offside D & E Iran ..	N F	N F		H S Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..	Marmagoa	11-6-19	K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani ..	Marmagoa	11-6-19	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barbarigo	N F	N F	M Italian & Co
2 Elysia..	Liverpool	18-6-19	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	20-6-19	O S Kaisha
5 Khosron	Jeddah	15-6-19	T M & Co
6 Itola ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Birma ..	Java	N F	T M & Co
10 Gulbarla	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Taroba.	Durban	N F	M M & Co
14 Lhasa ..	Karachi	12-6-19	M M & Co
15 Palitana.	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sicilia ..	Egypt via Karachi..	18-6-19		M M & Co
Offside 1 Heramilla	Hongkong	N F		B I M
2 Frass Ferdinand	N F	16-6-19		D B I M
3 Elephanta	Marseilles	12-6-19		M M & Co
4 Barala	N F	N F		M M & Co
6 War Tulip	London	15-6-19		M M & Co
7 Kalomo	Karachi	14-6-19		T M & Co
8 Ananda.	London	15-6-19		M M & Co
9 Bandra	Busra	N F		M M & Co
10 Varela.	Busra	N F		M M & Co
11 Sikh ..	Rangoon	15-6-19		T M & Co
12 Canara.	Rangoon	12-6-19		M M & Co
13 Sandakhan	N F	N F		K N & Co
14 Barambah	London	14-6-19		M M & Co
Jetty end Ekma ..	Busra	11-6-19		M M & Co
15 Shah Jahan..	Rangoon	12-6-19		T Morrison & Co
15 Dara ..	Calcutta	14-6-19		D B I M
16 War Rapier..	N F	N F		B I M
17 Karadeniz	Busra	16-6-19		D B I M
B P Station Dilwara..	N F	N F		M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Syria ..	4 days	10-6-19	M M & Co
Chakdara ..	N F	N F	M M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bahaduri ..	24 hours	12-6-19	K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	24 hours	12-6-19	K N & Co

EXPORTS.

June 11.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool:—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 11 bales cow hides, Joomabhoy Shareff and Sons; 140 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

S. S. Chanda for London:—6 bales goat skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 2 cases tortoise shell, Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co.; 34 cwts. ginger, M. A. Kayum and Co.; 664 cases fruits in syrup, 365 cases provisions, Jeena and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, Alladin Cassam.

S. S. Kashmir for London:—11 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Barambah for London:—100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 5,000 cwts. castor seed, 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Mutlah for London:—400 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Bogiano and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Company.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 325 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokkaichi:—2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 11.

S. S. Khosrou from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—486 bundles ostakhandus, 59 bundles wool, 35 bundles sana maki, 20 bags gum, 2 bags wax, 24 packages 14 bundles gum myrrh, 2119 packages gum Arabic, 192 bales, 59 bundles twist, 12 packages 25 bundles fishfins, 8 packages 1 bundle copper, 1 case 36 bundles ivory, 15 bundles G. S. Skins, 5 bags gum maithee, 20 bundles coffee, 8 cases cigarettes, 26 bundles gum fiah, 15 packages olibanum maithee; 22 bales 3 cases P. goods, 4 bundles line, 20 bales skins, 4 cases 5 bales cotton P. goods, 20 bundles baithren, 15 bales adia P. goods, 10 bales mullmull, 1 case pearls.

S. S. Malda from Bangkok, Agents Ewart Latham and Co.:—1,962 pieces teak squares, 617 pieces teak planks, 95,415 pieces teak conversions, 18,653 pieces teak scantlings.

S. S. Sandakan from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1,139 bales cotton.

S. S. Alesia from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—67,119 bags rice, 1,070 bags white beans, 102 cases 1,072 bundles candles, 3 cases cotton P. goods, 2,000 bags millet.

S. S. Palitana from Busrah, Agents M. M. and Co.:—5 tins pearls, 8,113 bags joovaree, 30 bags galls.

S. S. Sikh from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—1,250 bags white beans, 98,954 bags rice.

S. S. Umta from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—90,770 bags rice, 1,333 bags old white beans, 125 pieces cast iron pipes, 60 bundles tarpaulins, 25 casks L. oil, 41 bales cotton P. goods, 200 bags chillies, 653 bales cotton, 15 bales buffalo hides.

S. S. Clan Stuart from Port Said, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—53 cases cigarettes paper.

S. S. Barambah from Hobart, Agents M. M. and Co.:—60 bales hops, 10,273 bags wheat.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Dovre, Captain G. Siquiland, arrived here from Bangkok, experienced stormy weather.

S. S. Lhasa, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived here from Karachi, experienced strong wind and heavy sea.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th June 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 11th 1917	June 1st to 11th 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 1	14 26	2 74	2 33
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 4	15 7	2 46	2 43
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	0 2	5 49	2 92	2 12
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 8	16 89	3 47	2 4
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	..	..	..	..

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL

This institution established in Bombay to afford relief to the poor, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its foundation on Sunday last in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. An eloquent and impressive sermon on "Charity" was preached by the Very Revd. J. S. Freitas, D. D. After the religious services, a meeting of subscribers, donors and well-wishers of the Society was held in the Old Church of Dabul, at which H. E. Senhor Bento D'Alpoim, Consul General for Portugal in British India, presided.

The report was read by the Honorary Secretary. It shows that during the 50 years, relief granted to the poor, widows and orphans in money and kind amounted to Rs 125,551-3-6½. The chief sources of income of the Society are from its monthly subscribers, the Goan Clubs and from donations. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun who was unavoidably absent owing to ill-health, contributes monthly Rs. 30 towards the rent of the asylum. The Society opened a stall of fancy articles in the "Old Bombay Exhibition" held in honour of the Royal Visit in December 1911, in aid of the Building Fund, but the success did not come up to expectations. Several Variety entertainments and concerts were organised from time to time as necessity for funds arose, but two of these claim special attention: the first was the variety entertainment held on the 11th February 1911 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke the then Governor of Bombay: the second was a concert held on the 25th April 1914 in the Town Hall presided over by Mr A. H. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay During the prevalence of the last influenza epidemic in October-November last, the Society also appointed a relief committee who rendered pecuniary and medical help to those who stood in need of same. The finances of the Society may be considered satisfactory. The fund now stands at Rs. 23,300-9-2½. The report concluded with an appeal to ladies to form a League of Mercy and place their services at the disposal of the Society, whereby its work would be greatly facilitated.

Dr. M. A. de Heredia and Capt. Jos. Alban de Souza, I.M.S., addressed the meeting and eulogised in suitable terms the good work this Society had done and appealed to the public to lend support, but particularly to the project of the building which the Society has in view. The chairman also complimented the Society and its members on the excellent work. A dinner was then served to the poor, who were each presented with a blanket as a souvenir of the occasion.

PATHARE PRABHU NURSING ASSOCIATION

The second bi-annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Nursing Association was held on Sunday last, when a large number of members was present, and Dr. M. B. Velkar, President of the Institution, was in the chair. The report read on the occasion disclosed the object of the Association to be (1) to afford relief to the needy members of the Pathare Prabhu community in the shape of medicines, nursing requisites, milk and other dietetic provisions, and (2) to organise trained volunteers to nurse the poor patients of the community. The number of members on the roll was 160 with Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law as the first patron in the year under report. The Association has prepared and distributed printed leaflets or booklets in Marathi on malaria, typhoid, influenza, cholera, and "Hints on Nursing," the same being written by Drs. M. G. Kirtikar, M. B. Velkar, and M. B. Senjit.

Taking advantage of the experience gained during the secent different epidemics in the city, the Association has organised a permanent institution of volunteers of its own, who go round once a week, visit their respective centres, find out poor patients requiring medical help, and take them in charge immediately under the supervision of the medical men attached to those centres.

The report being adopted, a new committee for the ensuing year was appointed, and the business of the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSING COMMITTEE.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, F.S.Sc. (Lond.), L. M. & S. (Cal.), the Hony. Secretary Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ended 31st May, 1919, 745 patients attended the Social Service League Homepathic Charitable Dispensary, Parel, in all, of whom 373 were males, 137 females and the rest 195 were children. During the quarter under report, Sir Henry E. Proctor, Kt., visited the dispensary on 19th last. The hours of the Dispensary are from 7 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

The following are the contributions received to the Medical Aid Relief Fund of the Dispensary during the month of May 1919:—Amounts previously acknowledged, Rs. 845-10-6; Messrs. Ganpat Shankar & Co., Rs. 15; M. N. Chatrapati, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Rs. 10; D. V. Gharpurey Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Wardha (C. P.), Rs. 5; R. P. Devoskar, Esq., Rs. 2; Vaman B. Joshi, Esq., Rs. 1. Total Rs. 883-10-6.

EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS FROM INDIA.

ONLY A LIMITED QUANTITY SENT OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The following press note has been issued:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the comments which have appeared in the press and elsewhere on the extent to which the export of food-grains is being permitted from India and the following statement is, therefore, published for general information. The export of wheat and wheat-flour, rice, jowar, bajra, gram, barley, maize, and pulses (except beans from Burma) has been prohibited (except under license) from all ports.

In a press note issued on the 17th December 1918 it was announced that licenses for shipment of rice on private account to foreign countries would be granted only in respect of shipments to certain countries with a considerable Indian population, which in the past have depended on India as the nearest source of supply. It was also explained that exports even to these destinations would be subject to quantitative limits representing a substantial reduction on the average shipments of recent years. The result has been that whereas in the first four months of 1918, 716,363 tons of rice were exported from Burma to destinations other than India, the exports to these destinations in the first four months of the current year were only 286,100 tons. Exports of wheat have in the same way been rigidly curtailed and whereas the first four months of 1918 was exports aggregating 175,268 tons, only 2,739 tons were exported in the corresponding period of the current year. Similar measures have been taken as regards other food-grains. From January to April 1918, 412,818 tons of such food grains were exported, in the same period of the current year exports amounted to only 45,425 tons. The total export of grain pulse and flour during the first four months of the current year, excluding the quantities of rice shipped from Burma, amounted to 129,031 tons. When it is considered that even the scanty rice crop of 1918-19 was estimated to yield throughout India 23,822,000 tons, it will be realized how relatively trivial is the quantity of food-grains which has been allowed to leave the country.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

A MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 10.

Before Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar today, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Lockley, late manager of the Madras Engineering Works, stands charged with dishonestly assisting in the disposal of stolen property belonging to the s.s. Ural while the vessel was in the Madras harbour early in March last. His Worship framed charges against the accused of having dishonestly received or retained the property worth rupees 6,000 which he obtained from Macnab, knowing well that the latter had no authority to sell the same, an offence punishable under Section 411 I. P. C. and of cheating by wilfully making false representation to Mr. Worthington Wilson, managing director of the Engineering Works, and inducing him to part with Rs. 3,000 for machinery, for which the accused paid only Rs. 2,000, an offence punishable under Section 420 I. P. C. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges. Further hearing was adjourned to 15th July.

THE INCONVENIENT OBSESSION.

'Still thinking of his Reform Scheme!' is the pathetic remark of the "Englishman" as it reads Mr. Montagu's speech on India. He ought to have, in the opinion of our contemporary, abstained from all reference to politicians and their aspirations and concentrated on the 'open rebellion' in the Punjab. Mr. Montagu's opinion that 'order must be maintained, because that was the only atmosphere in which nationality could grow uninterruptedly, surely and swiftly' has shocked this champion of O'Dwyerism who would remind him that 'there are indefinitely greater interests at stake in India than his precious diarchy.' But that is not the only crime of Mr. Montagu. He has praised Mr. Gandhi 'It is,' we are told, 'more than a trifle disgusting to see the 'Secretary of State for India besfavering the author of passive resistance in this way.'—The "Leader."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

Out of 120 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 67 candidates have passed:—

Bapu Yeshwant Alve, Keshav Shankar Awachat, Hiralal Krishnaram Bhat, Ravishankar Ishwarlal Bhat, Jagatnarayan Bhatnagar, Appolinaris Vincent Braganza, James Walter Cazalett, Kruparow Choudhari, Chhotalal Mulchand Dadia, Doraiswamy Chhelliah Daniel, Sakerlal Ambalal Desai, Othniel Immanuel Devadatta, Peroival George Fennell, Balwant Ramchandra Godbole, Sakharam Krishna Gokhale, Luther Joseph Hiwale, Jindaram Pribhdas Idnani, Baldrado Arnold Irvine, Edgar Gustave Wyndham Irvine, Rattan Isharsing, Arjun Laxuman Jadhav, Adapakula Jarvis, Harprasad Lakhmichand Jhindal, Vaman Vishwanath Joshi, Gnanasundaram Karra, Dwarkanath Karnik, M. Alam Shah Khan, Govind Krishna Khot, Oommen Mammootil Kuriyan, Basantilal Bakhtawarlal Mahatma, Walter Hope McDougall, Chimanlal Mansukhlal Mehta, S. Raganayakulu Naidu, Sujansingh Padamsingh Oswalbhandari, Jagannath Raghunath Parikar, Simon T. Paul, Shankar Raoji Pavgi, Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, Samuel Sendha Ramsingh, Gilbert Rodgers, Leonard Ernest Ross, Shanta Chidanand Rubdi, Nathaniel M. Salis, Devadayalu Pydi Samuel, Vishnu Shankar Sathaye, Vysao Bhimaji Savannur, Chimanlal Mohanlal Shah, Jagmohan Mangaldas Shah, Purshottam Hirachand Shah, Ranchhodlal Maneklal Shah, Hugh Herbert Smith, Syed Shafqat Ali Soofee, Liladhar Bhurabhai Tanna, Nanubhai Naranji Tantri, Sulochana Alima Timothy, Mahadeo Hiralal Tripathi, Raghunath Kashinath Vaidya, Dattatraya Vishnu Vakde, Kundanmal Menghraj Vasvani, Shrinivas Ramchandra Velankar, Maurice Walsh-Curtin, Shankar Balwant Wagve, Gnanasantiva Satchidanand Wesley, Violet Colvin Wilson, P. Yesudawson, and Girjashankar Pragji Bhat.

Send your enquiries to us—

the benefit will be mutual

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Ochres and dry colours
Mica Sheets and Powder
Boiler non-conducting Cement
Asbestos Mill-board and Packing
Yates "Medal" Brake Linings
Lapping for steam pipes
Impervo Waterproof Dressing
Manilla Ropes
India Rubber Sheets and Insertion Cloth
Tender feed pipes
Enamels, Paints and Varnishes
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J. D. Jones & Co. (Bombay), Ltd.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
'Phone 3520. P. O. Box 337.

WHAT IS LOVE?

MR. FRITCHLEY'S LECTURE.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley delivered a lecture at the Royal Opera House on Sunday morning, on "What is Love". Among other things the speaker said: The world has run-a-muck for want of an appreciative understanding of the true meaning of the word 'Love.' There is probably no other word so misunderstood.

Some of the essential qualities of love are:—

It is unchanging; It has no enemies, as it entertains no hatred. People may through jealousy or envy, hate a person, but if he has love he is ever ready to extend the hand of forgiveness, helpfulness and fellowship to his worst enemies; Love is the fulfilling of the law, for it transforms the heart and fills it with those qualities which are the very opposites of lawlessness; God is love and he that loveth is born of God; The love of God passes all human understanding for it forms a sixth sense, giving tone, purity and direction to the other five This love leads a person to refuse evil and receive good, and so protects our instincts, and leads us to place them at their highest and best investment.

It is customary, for want of a thoughtful understanding, to call every base affection love. For instance, we see what we call loving couple pass us on the road. They seem so fond of each other. A third person meets them, and wins the girl's attention, and in a while her affection too. Her former lover (wrongly so called) is exasperated with rage and hatred, and soon the papers report another tragedy, caused by what is termed "blighted love." The word should be "blighted affection" for, love is unaffected by any change, and is, as the Bible says, unchanging.

QUALITY OF LOVE.

This quality of love has exemplified by Christ hung on the Cross, and instead of hating his persecuting enemies, he prayed "Father, Forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is the same love which led Dr. Livingstone into the wilds of Africa to be a brother and friend to savages. How this love of God drawa out the best latent qualities of the human heart—even among savages and cannibals—wherever it goes! It was this love which made the Pilgrim Fathers sincere friends of the Red Indians of America, and drew out their warmest affection. It is this love of God which has impelled thousands of the ablest and the best characters to go to the remotest ends of the earth, and formulate crude languages into written dialects, in order that the messages of God's love, as found in the Gospel, might be understood by people in their own tongues.

When love comes in, hate goes out, for the two can never live together. Thwarted affection becomes bitter hate, but thwarted love is unaffected, as it is never selfishly inspired, and is no respecter of persons, any more than its inspirer—the loving God—who lavishly showers His blessings on both the just and unjust, on the rich and the poor. It is the selfish and base affections of man, which are constantly trying to divert God's free gifts towards himself. The soul possessed of the true love of God invests both money, talent, and time, for the good of others, and so finds the real secret of perpetual happiness, from perpetual social service.

In conclusion, Mr. Fritchley said these lectures would be continued on his return from South India where he was going and the subject of the next one would be "Nature's Master Lesson."

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BOMBAY No. 2.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

PROBATION SYSTEM BETTER THAN RESCUE HOMES.

The after-care of unmarried mothers and their children was discussed at the annual conference of the National Association of Probation Officers, on May 13. In urging that such work should fall within the province of the probation officer, and particularly of the woman probation officer, Sister Holland, of Atrincham, said she was glad to see that "rescue homes" were dying a natural death. She thought that probation officers could do more than homes to help to turn erring girls into respectable and responsible citizens.

Mr. Barnett, probation officer at Westminster Police Court, contended that any probation officer who undertook to look after illegitimacy cases was neglecting the real business of his life. With 400 probation cases his own time was fully taken up.

Mr. S. G. Edridge said that many an order of the Court, was spoilt through th woman going to the private residence of her child's father and making a fuss.

Mrs. Macintosh, of Manchester, considered that the decrease in crime among women during the war was due in some cases to more abundant employment, and in others to the steady income which Army allowances had provided. The drinking restrictions had also tended to keep women out of the police courts.—The "Times."

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Novara carrying English Mails expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrein and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4-0 p.m.

Mails steamer Novara, with outward mails of 22nd ultimo, arrives at 7 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Declaration of B. A. Examination Results, 12-30.

Declaration of School Leaving Examination Results 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 14.

S. S. Chanda with Homeward English Mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, June 16.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, Municipa Hall, 3-40 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	9	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 8 hours instead of noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BHATIA.—Chandrasen aged 37, second son of Mr. Soonderdas Dhuramsey, deeply mourned by his elder brother Damodar, passed off on Tuesday noon the 10th instant. The Oothamna ceremony will be performed today at Mr. Damoder Soonderdas's residence at 3 p.m. (B.T.), 309, Borabazar Street, Holichakla, Fort.

ENGLISH MAILS.

According to a Radio message just received, the S. S. Novara with English Mails will arrive at 10 a.m. to-day. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Mail steamer Delta which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

The Mail steamer Margha, which left Bombay, on the 10th ultimo, arrived in London, on Friday, the 6th instant.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, there will be a Lecture Meeting on Sunday, the 15th June, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the S. L. & Sc. Society's Shunkershet School for Girls, Pallow Road, Bombay, when Prof. N. S. Takakhav, will speak on "Our Educational Courses" when Prof. V. N. Hate will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort)) this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Path of Purity."

The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDICK MATERNITY HOME.

A Maternity Home has recently been started in Imamwada Road, opposite the Mogul Masjid, for women of all castes. It is in charge of two qualified nurses and under the supervision of Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhoy, M.D. (London), who is the Honorary Consulting Obstetrician. Purdah system is strictly observed.

Women of the locality are requested to take full and free advantage of this Home. There are no charges whatsoever.

HAVOC BY WILD ANIMALS.

1542 VICTIMS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

A Government resolution on the result during the year 1918, of the measures adopted throughout the Presidency for the extermination of dangerous wild animals and venomous snakes has been issued.

The number of persons reported as killed during the year by wild animals rose from 34 in the previous year to 42. The mortality due to snake-bite declined from 1,527 to 1,486, of which Ratnagiri alone accounts for 289 deaths; Thana, Ahmedabad, Satara and Hyderabad coming next in order. The total number of persons who fell victim to wild animals and venomous snakes shows on the whole a decline of 33 in the presidency.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 3,085 against 3,947. The number of snakes destroyed also declined from 25,085 to 21,250, Ratnagiri alone being responsible for the destruction of no less than 12,983 snakes. Owing to the discontinuance of the payment of rewards during the war the aggregate amount of rewards paid during the year fell from Rs. 2,725 to Rs. 169.

The Brunton's lancet was made use of in 26 cases only, out of which 23 recovered, but in none of these cases was the snake authentically identified as venomous.

In the Central Division 423 licenses were newly issued during the year for the destruction of wild animals and protection of crops as against 287 during the previous year.

In the Southern Division 1,768 licenses were granted during the year in addition to 3,952 granted in the previous year.

In the Northern Division a total of 2,726 licenses were in force during 1918.

KNOCKING OFF A PASSENGER'S TOOTH.

TRAMWAY TRAFFIC CONTROLLER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Oliveira disposed of the case in which Inspector Spires charged Shaik Hussein Shaik Mahomed, Traffic Controller No. "F" of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Vincent Garnett, by knocking out one of the latter's tooth by a blow.

It appeared that on May 25, at midnight, the complainant who was evidently under the influence of liquor, boarded a car in front of the West-End Cinema. He took his seat on the last but one bench on the left hand side and rested his head on his arms which he placed on the back of the seat in front of his. The passengers on that seat objected to it and appealed to the conductor. The conductor asked the complainant to sit erect, but as he refused to comply with, the conductor reported him to the Inspector. The latter too repeatedly requested the complainant to sit erect whereupon he got insolent and struck on a sheet of paper, he had in hand. In the meantime the accused too entered the car and requested the complainant to sit erect and take his hand off the back of the seat, in front of his. Thus an altercation ensued between the complainant and some of the Tramway servants among whom the accused was included, and the complainant used some strong and unbecoming language. The complainant then tried to get out of the car as it was approaching Charni Road junction while the accused came excited and struck him a blow across the mouth. The complainant fell off the car on his hands and knees.

Mr. H. S. Abraham Askenzi deposed that he saw the complainant fell out of the car, immediately alighted and saw that the complainant lost a tooth and was bleeding by the jaw. He then gave his name and address to the complainant, in case he (complainant) chose to take action against the accused. The complainant then seized the accused and cried out for police. As there was no police he (complainant) hired a victoria and took the accused to Lamington Road Police Station.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that on the night of 25th May his attention was drawn to a car which was taking passengers for Byculla at midnight, by a row made by the complainant. When he entered the car he found the complainant seated on the last but one bench, on the left near the gangway, resting his arms on the back of the seat in front of his. The passengers, in front, objected to it. The Inspector No. 73 and he (accused) requested very civilly the complainant who, he noticed, was under the influence of drink, to sit right. But the complainant, at this, began to abuse both, the Inspector and him. Hearing the complainant's keeping up very foul abuses within the hearing of passengers, a European passenger shouted out to him (accused) to remove the complainant from the car and thus stop the foul language. Thereupon the complainant used filthy language to that passenger who then went up to the complainant and gave him (complainant) two or three blows and then left the car.

His Worship for want of evidence to corroborate the statement that the complainant's tooth was knocked out by a European passenger, as against the statement of the complainant and the reliable evidence of Mr. H. S. Abraham Askenzi, convicted the accused and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

THEFTS OF DHOTIS AND SHIRTS.

ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Gole charged one Govind Sakharam, having two previous convictions with possessing four dhoties and two shirts valued at Rs. 9-8-0 believed to be stolen, as he failed to account satisfactorily for them.

It appeared that on Monday night at about 1 a.m. the accused was found by a police peon at Banyan Road, with the goods under his arms. Being questioned by the police peon he said that he bought the articles from a Mahomedan at Dhobi Talao. But the clothes were old and wet and had probably been hung up somewhere to dry. Therefore the policeman arrested him on suspicion.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A BROTHER-IN-LAW'S MONEY.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Manjrekar charged one Babu Kaun with the theft of Rs. 27 in cash and currency notes, belonging to his brother-in-law, Rama Mahadoo. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the complainant put the money in his box on the 7th instant and on the 9th he found the money missing. He suspected the accused and reported the theft to the police who arrested the accused on the 10th instant.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 15 for six months. The accused promising to make good the loss, the complainant did not press the charge.

BENGAL JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS UNFAVOURABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" contains a resolution on the Bengal Jail administration for the last year. Admissions were 1,500 less than the previous year. The general health conditions were unfavourable, 3,426 cases having occurred. Manufacture of quinine tablets continued to be an important industry in the jail and three and a half lakhs rupees worth of quinine was sold.

The Juvenile Jail at Alipore continues to do excellent work. Further improvements have been made in the school, where reading, writing, arithmatic and freehand drawing are now taught by a competent staff, while physical training has produced an excellent effect on the health and spirits of the boys. Moral and religious instruction is being given daily. The discipline is good and the number of petty offences and punishments is decreasing.

AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION.

After experiencing considerable difficulties Sir Walter Buchanan has succeeded in forming an "After Care Association" in Calcutta, which has found work for several of the boys on their release. There is scope for much useful work in this direction and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that philanthropic gentlemen will interest themselves in this sphere of social reform.

COLABA MATERNITY HOME.

CONCERN OF RESIDENTS AT IMPENDING REMOVAL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar presiding.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 6th June, 1919:—

"The Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 6814, dated the 3rd February, 1909, asked that when proposals were made to require the conversion of basket privies into water-closets, the following information should be furnished:—

(a) Whether the drainage arrangements of the locality are in a condition to receive the nightsoil.

(b) Whether the water pressure in each district throughout the day is sufficient to supply water to all floors of the house concerned.

(c) The age of the building concerned and if it is structurally capable of bearing the weight of water storage tanks.

(d) How far the request can be complied with within the terms of Section 250 (3) (e) of the Municipal Act.

The meaning of (d) has always been taken to be that it should be stated whether water-closets can be constructed without destroying any portion of the permanent building except the existing privies. The information asked for in (a) and (b) is clearly information which ought to be furnished before an order is made under Section 248. I do not, however, think that the information asked for in (c) or (d) serves any useful purpose. The question which the Committee has to consider in each case is whether the existing accommodation is insufficient, inefficient or on any sanitary grounds objectionable and the precise extent of the alterations which a landlord may have to make to his building in order to comply with the proposed requisitions are not in my opinion really relevant. Also, when action is taken on a large scale for the conversion of basket privies (this will have to be done as soon as the water supply is assured), the obtaining of this information will interfere seriously with the proper work of the building department. I therefore request that the Standing Committee will modify the resolution referred to above by omitting the request for information under the heads (c) and (d)."

The Chairman moved that the Committee's resolution referred to above be modified as requested in the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved as an amendment that clauses "c" and "d" be deleted with the exception of the following words in clause "c": "If it is structurally capable of bearing the weight of water storage tanks."

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment, which was carried.

USEFULNESS OF COLABA MATERNITY HOME.

The Committee considered a letter from Mrs. P. David and others, residents of Lower Colaba, stating that they viewed with great concern the impending removal of the Maternity Home at Lower Colaba started three years ago under the Lady Willingdon Maternity Home Scheme by Dr. J. A. Turner, the popular Executive Health Officer of the City; that the very fact that a large number of the poor people, for whom it was meant, had taken advantage of the home proved its need for the locality, and that its removal would entail great hardship and inconvenience to the residents of the locality and would tend to increase their death-rate owing to want of trained medical help and assistance to the poor residents; that some idea of the useful work done by the institution could be had from the fact that in the first year of its existence the admission of lying-in-patients in the home was about 10 per month, while in the second year it rose to about 16 per month, there being no fatal case among those admitted in the home, and that there were about 45 other cases treated as out-door patients; requesting that if the Lady Willingdon Scheme funds could not afford to maintain the home any longer, the Corporation might be pleased to take over the upkeep of this much-needed institution from Municipal funds.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 6th June, 1919, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution No. 367, dated the 8th April, 1919, and Corporation Resolution No. 980, dated the 5th May, 1919, forwarding for remarks copy of a letter from Mrs. P. David and others, suggesting that the Maternity Home founded at Lower Colaba under the Lady Willingdon Scheme, may be taken over by the Municipality. There is no doubt that the small maternity home at Colaba served a very useful purpose and there is a demand for such a home in the locality. The home was, however, although suitably situated from the point of view of the treatment of the patients, difficult of access and thus the number of cases was not as large as was expected. If a more accessible site could be obtained, a small home in the neighbourhood would be a great boon to the people living there. No suitable site is obtainable at present. If an opportunity of obtaining a suitable site occurs in future, the matter will be considered further."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.

BOMBAY'S INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

Mr. Umar Sobani, has given notice that he will move the following proposition at the June meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That in view of constant occurrence of various epidemics in the City, the Corporation are of opinion that as far as possible all the infectious diseases hospitals should be thoroughly reorganized and run on modern lines and that on the retirement of the present Medical Officer in charge of the infectious diseases' hospitals, the services of a competent Medical Officer having knowledge of infectious diseases and bacteriology should be engaged."

TRAGEDY AT HOTEL MAJESTIC.

MILITARY OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest at the Freeman Thomas War Hospital, touching the death of Captain Gordon Moir, of the 1/94th Russell's Infantry, who had been recently discharged from the hospital and had been staying in the Hotel Majestic On Tuesday he was found dead in his bed in the Hotel with a bullet-wound near the heart.

Staff Captain Leonard Whittington said he saw the deceased last on the forenoon of Monday at the Brigade Office, when he appeared to be queer, and he was with difficulty persuaded to speak. He had seen the deceased on Sunday morning when the deceased had sent in his name and was shown into witness' office. The deceased seemed to be reluctant to give his name and did so at last in a confidential manner. He said he wanted to see the General on private matters, and witness took him to see the A. Q. M. G. and then to the waiting-room to get him to write what he wanted to see the General about. He was there about twenty minutes.

VISIT TO A. Q. M. G.

Witness went in to him and found that he had just finished a short note which said that he wanted to see the General on private affairs. Witness then went to see the A. Q. M. G. with the deceased and he was told to give the deceased orders to go to his depot. Witness asked the deceased to return on Monday morning. Witness formed the opinion that the deceased was not right in the head.

Captain Lawrence Routh, R. A. M. C., said he was called to room No. 49, in the Hotel Majestic and he saw the deceased lying dead in his bed with a bullet-wound in the region of the heart and an exit wound behind. The entrance wound was smoke-blackened.

POLICE OFFICER'S DEPOSITION.

Deputy Inspector Mayne, after describing the wound, said there was a service revolver on the ground at the feet of the deceased, which contained one expended cartridge and five unexpended ones. There was a service envelope on which was written in pencil "God-bye mother!—Gordon."

Soma Shanker, the deceased's butler said at 10 a.m. he heard a report and thought at first it was a tyre burst. Witness entered the room after half-an-hour when he saw his master lying dead in his bed. The revolver was on the ground, and no one had visited his master, who was alone all the morning.

"DEATH CAUSED BY SUICIDE."

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by suicide with a service revolver, the deceased having shot himself through the heart whilst he was of unsound mind.

NEW CROP OF COTTON.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Cotton Contracts Board:—

Trading in new crop may commence from the 26th July, 1919.

Hedge Contracts.

(1) Contract No. 1 is unchanged.

(2) Contract No. 2 to be as follows:—

Fully Good M. G. Broach Contract, including cotton of the following description:—

Broach, Surat, Navsari, Dholleras, Kala Gin, Cutch, Sawginned, Dharwar, Punjab, American, Tinnevellys and Karungunni.

Tenders of Broach and Dharwar to be "Fair to Good" Staple (nothing under halfway between fair and good staple to be tenderable); the remainder "Good" Staple."

The following standards will be prepared:—

F. G. M. G. Broach, F. G. M. G. Cutch.

F. G. M. G. Surat, F. G. M. G. Punjab American.

F. G. M. G. Navsari, F. G. M. G. Tinnevellys.

F. G. M. G. Dholleras, F. G. M. G. Karungunni.

F. G. S. G. Dharwar.

Delivery months April and May, and July and August.

(3) No. 3 Contract, Fine Oomras as at present with the following minor alterations:—

Add Hingoli to the Berar Stations.

The following standards will be prepared for this contract:—

(i) Fine M. G. Berar, (ii) Fine M. G. Central Provinces No. 22 and (iii) Fine M. G. C. P. No. 1.

Against No. 1 standard C. P. the following stations will be tenderable:—

Hinganghat, Wardha, Warora, Panderkora, Wun, Sindi, Nagpore, Kamptee, Katol, Saoner, and Kelod:

Against No. 2 standard the following:—

Dharwa—Motibagh, Yootmal Dhamangaon, Tapona, Pulgaon and Arvi.

Delivery months as at present, including September.

(4) No. 4 Contract is unchanged except that Hardha is added to the stations tenderable against Khandwa—Barhanpur.

Delivery months to include September.

(5) No. 5 Contract is unchanged except that M. G. Dharwar is now omitted, and M. G. Cambodias are added.

RASH VICTORIAWALLA FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Isub Memonji with driving his hackney victoria No. 1183, in a rash and negligent manner endangering human life.

It appeared that on the 15th of May last, the accused was driving his victoria along the Shaik Memon Street very rashly and on the wrong side of the road knocking down two men, Asad Pancham and Bhimabhai Mulchand, the former sustaining simple fracture of the collar bone, and the latter being severely hurt in the face.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, out of which if recovered Rs. 25 to go to the first injured, by way of compensation.

CITY'S HEALTH.

1379 DEATHS IN A WEEK.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 169 as compared with 89 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 2 attacks and 1 death, small-pox 2 attacks and 3 deaths and cholera 1 attack and 1 death on Tuesday.

During the week ending 7th June last, the total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay was 1,379 (excluding 30 still-births) as against 700 in the corresponding week of last year, and 583 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preseding five years.

During the week, pneumonia claimed no less than 327 victims, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 537 as against 273 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 139 deaths from influenza, 102 from ague and remittent fever, 68 from diarrhaea, 30 from small-pox and 23 from dysentery last week.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population, according to the census of 1911, among the different communities was as follows:—

	Death rate.	Total deaths.
Jains	134	53
Brahmins	51	53
Lingaits	396	9
Bhatias	66	10
Hindus of other castes	60	636
Hindus, Low Caste	247	258
Mussalmans	72	250
Parsis	33	33
Jews	102	13
Native Christians	65	52
Eurasians	37	3
Europeans	34	8

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society, Limited was held on Sunday the 8th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's home. In the absence of the President, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. A. S. Wagh presided.

The report of the Society's work for the year 1918-19 submitted by the Managing Committee was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. was declared. The meeting then approved of the amendments in certain byelaws recommended by the Managing Committee and elected the following office-bearers and the Managing Committee for the current year:

President—Mr. V. L. Mehta. Members of the Managing Committee—Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Mr. P. A. Dhond, Mr. J. G. Thakkar, Mr. Samuel Judah, and Mr. M. D. Altekar. Auditors—Mr. V. J. Dhond and Mr. B. A. Vaidya. Secretary—Mr. S. D. Patil. Assistant Secretary—Mr. N. R. Phadake. After the business was disposed of and a vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee and the Auditors and to the chair, the meeting terminated.

(Continued from Column 6.)

obey the orders of the police, to clear away in some places. He did not see the crowd rowdy at Charni Road. He did not hear of any rowdyism at Charni Road although he passed there three or four times. He was of opinion that the damage done at Charni Road was done more by passing crowds than by waiting crowds. He did not see any stones thrown at the cars at Charni Road.

In re-examination witness said they were not claiming any damages for loss of business on that day.

HOW DAMAGE WAS ASCERTAINED.

Mr. Reginald S. Meyer, for the Tramway Company, said he had prepared the list of the damage sustained by the Company.

To Mr. Nariman: He had no personal knowledge as a whole of the damage done; it was the result of collective information. He had no knowledge of the particular damage done at Charni Road. All that he could say was particular cars were running on particular sections, and the damage was assessed when they were taken to the shed. It was not stated in the list how much damage was done in particular localities. He could not say in what particular section the damage was done; all he meant to show was that the particular cars were running on the particular lines and he put down the damage against those sections.

Mr. Vicaji here stated that the Company had no correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner on this question.

Mr. Lucas recalled said, in answer to Mr. Nariman, that the Charni Road locality was a respectable one, and it was inhabited by very decent people.

WHAT COMPANY'S OFFICER SAW.

Mr. Barjorji Shapurji Framer, Accidents and Claims Officer in the Tramway Company, said the whole day in question he was in the disturbed area, and he had seen the damage done in Kalbadevi, Nagdevi Street, etc. The damage was done by pelting stones and striking the cars, with bamboos. In Nagdevi Street, the crowd was of Bohris, in Abdul Rehman Street it was some Banias and mostly of Mahomedans and Bohris; and in Kalbadevi it was mostly Banias.

The Tramway Company wanted to call Inspector Spiers to prove that there was trouble at Charni Road.

Mr. Nariman objected to this procedure as, he said, they ought to have been prepared with all their evidence. The Charni Road locality was a peaceful locality but the greatest damage was claimed from that locality simply because the crowds of other localities had to pass that way. It was very unfair to the inhabitants of Charni Road that they should pay damages for mischief done by other people.

Mr. Vibhaker opposed the application for adjournment as the particular witness intended to be called could not prove the Company's contention.

The case was adjourned to June 27 (3-30 p.m.).

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

TRAMWAYS CO'S CLAIM.

WHO DID THE DAMAGE?

Mr. A. H. S. Aston held an inquiry in regard to the claim for damages made by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. against the ratepayers of Bombay through the Bombay Municipality for damages caused to their rolling-stock in the disturbances which took place on the 11th April last. The claim was for the following amounts in the different localities: Charni Road Rs. 2,872-6-0; Nagdevi and Abdul Rehman Street Rs. 1,146-14-0; Abdur Raheman Street Rs. 340-4-0, Corner Grant Road Rs. 207-2-0; Kalbadevi Road Rs. 29-4-0; and Duncan Road Rs. 6; the total being Rs. 14,801-14-0.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the Tramway Company; Mr. N. B. Vibhaker appeared for Mr. S. Edrus and Bai Surajbai Thakurdas Narotamdas, and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for Mr. Jagmohandas Vrandavandas, all from the Girgaum (D) Ward.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

Mr. Nariman raised a preliminary objection that section 45 of the Police Act could not have meant by "person" a "corporation" as death of a Corporation could not be caused.

Mr. Vicajee said it was a comprehensive term and included a corporative body.

The Magistrate over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Cecil Lucas the Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company then produced the Government's sanction for making the claim.

Mr. Narman said it was not a valid sanction as the sanction was under the District Police Act,

He was, however, overruled.

Mr. C. Lucas said the City was in a state of disturbance from early morning to late in the evening on the day in question. He had occasion to go to those places. He found the cars were being held up and broken up by the rioters. They were out to do as much damage as they could. He went all round the tramway line, time after time. The trouble was going on at Charni Road, Duncan Road, Abdur Rehman Street and Corner of Grant Road. At 6 o'clock the position got so much worse that the traffic had to be stopped and witness gave orders that all damage was to be recorded.

Mr. Nariman objected to a general collective enquiry taking place about all the different localities. He said the different localities should be taken one after another, for the purposes of the enquiry, as otherwise it would be detrimental to the interests of his clients, for the damage in particular places was more and in others less.

The Magistrate said he would apportion the damages to the different districts after the enquiry.

Continuing Mr. Lucas produced a list of damage done to the different cars on the day of the riot. The damage was done chiefly by two communities, the Banias and Mahomedans, all over the town. He could not say of what particular class they were. The damage was done by cutting ropes, breaking glasses, throwing away the notices, etc. The total amount of the damage was Rs. 4,801-14-0.

To the Magistrate: He noticed only the two particular communities.

To Mr. Vicaji: The damage could not have been avoided by the servants of the Company. No personal injury to any of the employees was included in the list; the Company had not made any claim.

CLAIM MATTER NOT PLACED BEFORE BOARD.

In cross-examination to Mr. Nariman witness said he was Assistant Manager and the Traffic Manager; he usually spent part of his time in office and part outside. He had not placed the matter before the Board, as it was not necessary. The mischief was done with a view to prevent the cars from running on that day. They objected to the tram cars running in sympathy with the whole movement which they had engineered. They wanted to stop every business being conducted. He did not see any refreshment shop open on that day.

The traffic on the market line, had closed early in the day, and in other places it was stopped later. He prevented the further running to prevent damage to the cars. The first thing he saw of the trouble was on Kalbadevi Road where the cars were being stopped, as the lines were filled with stones. The cars were not stopped because there were people standing on the line. At Pydhownie the cars were being stoned, and glass windows were broken. He could not tell how many windows were broken at Pydhownie.

A MIXED CROWD—OF BOYS ETC.

The same sort of thing was seen at Abdul Rehman Street. He went to Charni Road about 11 o'clock. He could not say definitely what time he passed there. He saw pieces of glass fallen on the road at Charni Road. He could not say how many cars were damaged at Charni Road; he could not swear to it that any cars were damaged at Charni Road. The damage was done at Charni Road by the passing crowds, whereas in some localities it was done by the waiting crowds. He could not say that the damage was done by the inhabitants of the Charni Road locality. It might have been done by passing crowds. The conductors and drivers of the cars had seen the damage done to the cars; he himself had not seen any damage done to the cars. He did not know Mr. Jagjiwandas. The crowd was a mixed one—of boys etc—but there were no Parsis.

To Mr. Vibhaker: The crowd would not

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Notice to Correspondents.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 12th June, 1919.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB.

By Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(FROM "THE SERVANT OF INDIA".)

While the administration of martial law in the Punjab has been widely discussed in the press, the legal aspects of the subject have received comparatively little attention from the public. It is neither practicable nor desirable to go into the merits of any individual case, but it is worth while considering the scope and effect of the regulations and ordinances under which action has been taken and the powers of the Crown and the military authorities apart from any specific enactments.

The regulation under which martial law has been introduced in the Punjab is the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, which has been declared to be in force in the Punjab by section 3 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872. Section 2 of this regulation empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to suspend or direct the suspension of, wholly or partially, the functions of the ordinary criminal courts and to establish martial law therein during the existence of any war or open rebellion against the authority of the Government and also to direct the immediate trial by courts-martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, who may be guilty of certain offences. The only offence which can be taken cognizance of are those specified in the second paragraph of section 2. The persons who can be tried by courts-martial under this regulation are subjects of the British Government, who shall be *taken*.

1. in arms in open hostility to the British Government; or
2. in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the Government; or
3. in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State; or
4. in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories in question.

The punishments provided by section 3 are death and forfeiture of property. Having regard to the severity of the punishments provided and the language of sections 1 and 2 and the whole scheme of the regulation, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the opinion of Advocate-General Spankie that the manifest intention of the regulation was, that none but cases of the simplest and most obviously criminal nature should be the subject of trial by the courts-martial, that only persons who were *taken* in the actual commission of overt acts of rebellion or hostility should be tried by such courts, and that complex cases depending upon circumstantial proof and requiring either a long examination of facts, or a discriminating inference from facts, in themselves equivocal, were purposely withdrawn from the cognizance of these tribunals. Where persons concerned in acts of rebellion were not taken in the actual commission of the offences specified in the regulation, the intention of the legislature evidently was that they should be handed over to the civil power for trial by the ordinary criminal courts, as will appear from the instructions issued by the Governor-General on the 11th April, 1805. (See Harrington's Bengal Regulations, Edn. of 1821, p. 350).

Retrospective Effect.

The Martial Law Ordinance—I of 1919 recites that the functions of the ordinary criminal courts have been suspended in respect of the offences described in section 2 of the regulation and provides for trial in respect of such offences being held by commissions of three persons appointed by the local Government instead of by courts-martial. The object of this substitution was presumably to secure the presence in the tribunal of judges in the civil employ of the Government. As a consequence of this constitution of the tribunal, the right of the accused to challenge the members of the tribunal has been excluded, and the necessity for confirmation of the finding and sentence as required by sections 94 and 98 of the Army Act has also been provided against. Though this ordinance came into force at mid-night on the 15th April, 1919, it was expressly rendered applicable to all persons referred to in Regulation 10 of 1804, who were charged with any of the offences therein described, committed on or after the 13th April, 1919. The question has been raised in some quarters whether the ordinance is valid, in so far as it purports to give retrospective effect. To the mind of a lawyer there can be no doubt as to the validity of an express provision of this sort. Though the inclination of the courts would be against the retrospective operation of penal laws in cases in which the language of the statute admits of reasonable doubt, there can be no question as to the validity of an express provision for giving retrospective effect. The only offences which can be taken cognizance of by the commissions under this ordinance are those described in section 2 of the regulation above referred to. It is not every offence under Chapter VI of the Penal Code that could be brought under this ordinance; for instance, section 124-A dealing with sedition, would fall outside the class of offences described in the regulation; so also offences under section 129. Whether offences under section 121-A or 123 of the Penal Code could be taken cognizance of or not under the martial law ordinance would depend upon the circumstances of the case. The martial law ordinance does not authorise the military authorities to enact any rules or regulations or to create any new offences in respect of infringement of any rules or orders, which may be issued by them. Whether, apart from the provisions of the martial law ordinance, the Crown or the military authorities have any power to issue such regulations and how breaches of such regulations which will be examined later on. As regards the sentences which may be imposed by a commission constituted under this ordinance, they could not pass any sentence except that of capital punishment, and forfeiture of the property of the person convicted was an automatic and necessary result of the conviction under section 3 of the regulation. To obviate this hardship the martial law (sentences) ordinance was issued on the 18th April, 1919, and it enabled the tribunals to pass any sentence of transportation for life or for any period not less than 10 years or of rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 and not more than 14 years, and it further provided that forfeiture of property should not follow a conviction automatically, but only when so directed by the court or commission. The only other ordinance which it is necessary to notice is the martial law (further extension) ordinance, which was passed on the 21st April, 1919. This ordinance gives an extraordinary extension to the scope of the martial law ordinance I of 1919. Whereas by the first ordinance only persons charged with the offences described in section 2 of the regulation could be tried, the fourth ordinance provides for the trial of any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919. It may be anything punishable under the Indian Penal Code or, for the matter of that, even under a special or a local law. The offence may be simple trespass, defamation, bigamy or nuisance. It need not involve the safety of the British possessions or the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants. Of course, it is not at all likely that such cases will be actually tried by the commission, for this extended jurisdiction of the commissions is made dependant upon a general or special order to be issued by the local Government, and they are not likely to refer ordinary cases not connected, in their opinion, however directly or indirectly, with the recent disturbances. The provision is referred to here merely for the purpose of showing how entirely it is left to the local Government to displace the ordinary criminal courts and introduce the procedure of courts-martial. Under the regulation it is, no doubt, open to the Governor-General-in-Council to direct any public authority to order suspension of the ordinary criminal courts, wholly or partially, but the extent to which such suspension of the ordinary criminal courts may take place, may be gathered from the general scheme of the regulation. The suspension of the functions of the ordinary criminal courts and the exercise of jurisdiction by courts-martial constituted under the regulation are co-extensive. Inasmuch as the jurisdiction of courts-martial under section 2 of the regulation is confined to the four classes of crimes described therein, which are all more or less overt acts of hostility (or rebellion) to the State, the functions of the ordinary criminal courts cannot also be suspended to any greater extent, or except as regards these crimes. Even in respect of the crimes specified, the regulation (section 4) displays a solicitude to avoid the institution of courts-martial, except where trial by them appears to be indispensably necessary. In view of the facts that martial law was established in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the regulation, that the procedure of courts-martial was also introduced in exercise of the same powers, that the commissions appointed under the martial law ordinance are only a convenient substitute for the tribunals prescribed by the Indian Army Act of 1911 and that the procedure to be followed by these commissions is the procedure prescribed for courts-martial by the Indian Army Act, the legality of the extension of the scope of the martial law ordinance to persons other than those referred to in regulation 10 of 1804 and other than those subject to the Indian Army Act and to all kinds of offences, even those not falling under the regulation of the Army Act, appears extremely doubtful. In passing it may be observed that a sentence of whipping would not be a legal punishment either under regulation 10 of 1804 or under the martial law (sentences) ordinance of 1919 or under the Army Act. Though corporal punishment is permitted under the Army Act it is only in respect of persons subject to the Act and under the rank of warrant officer. Any sentence of corporal punishment can only be justified under the ordinary criminal law. It is conceivable that a military officer charged with the duty of suppressing a rebellion may have to resort to corporal punishment, but it can only be inflicted as a matter of unavoidable military necessity and not under the show of any legal trial.

Scope of the Ordinance.

Is may perhaps be argued that, notwithstanding the fact that ordinance 4 of 1919 was intended to extend the scope of the martial law ordinance, which was brought into existence under the conditions described in regulation 10 of 1804, it is open to the Governor-General to do anything he may please in the exercise of his powers under section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915. Under this section the Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made has, for the space of not more than six months, the same force of law as an act passed by him in legislative council. The power is subject to the same restrictions and disallowance as an Act of the Indian legislative council. It may be said that the ordinance-making power of the Governor-General is practically unlimited and that it is legally open to him to suspend all courts or to abolish the Evidence Act or to order any and every offender to be tried by courts-martial. There are, however, two conditions laid down in the section, that it must be a case of emergency and that the ordinance must be for the peace and good government of the country. Whether in the existing circumstances in the Punjab the ordinary criminal courts should be regarded as unfit for bringing offenders to justice or whether it is indispensable for the peace and good government of the province that their functions should be suspended and offenders should be tried by the procedure of courts-martial, is a question of fact upon which a divergence of views may be reasonably possible, and it would be a matter for regret if the Government were not guided by the same solicitude for preserving the jurisdiction of the ordinary criminal courts as is apparent in regulation 10 of 1804. *Prima facie*, one would be inclined to think that this unlimited delegation to the local Government of the power to suspend the functions of the ordinary criminal courts in respect of offences outstrips the necessities of the case. It seems a reasonable view to take that the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act represents the prerogative of the Crown, which has been defined as the residue of discretionary authority, which at any given time is legally left in the hands of the Crown, or, in other words, the executive Government, and that the exercise of the emergency power under section 72 should, in practice if not in theory, be guided by the same considerations and limitations as the exercise of the prerogative by the Crown under similar circumstances in England.

The circumstances under which martial law may be proclaimed in the case of a rebellion, the significance of the proclamation and the validity of measures taken upon such proclamation have been discussed by eminent text-writers, and the weight of authority is in favour of the view that, while it is the duty and the prerogative of the Crown to suppress revolts and it is also competent to employ military force so far as may be necessary for the purpose, it is illegal for the Crown to resort to martial law for the purpose of punishing offenders. In his History of the Criminal Law of England, Mr. Justice Stephen sums up the result of his discussion on pages 215 and 216 of Volume I as follows:

(i) Martial law is the assumption by officers of the Crown of absolute power exercised by military force for the suppression of an insurrection and the restoration of order and lawful authority.

(ii) The officers of the Crown are justified in any exertion of physical force extending to the destruction of life and property to any extent and in any manner that may be required for the purpose. They are not justified in the use of cruel and excessive means, but are liable civilly or criminally for such excess. They are not justified in inflicting punishment after resistance is suppressed and after the ordinary courts of justice can be reopened.

(iii) The courts-martial by which martial law is administered are not, properly speaking, courts-martial or courts at all. They are merely committees formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power assumed by the Government.

Plea of Necessity.

It may be taken as settled law in England that if in the suppression of a rebellion and the effort to restore peace and order any subjects of the Crown are punished or put to death by a trial under court-martial, such punishment may be challenged in the ordinary courts after the restoration of order and can only be justified on the ground of necessity which must be proved as a fact. Necessity is the measure of the duration and extent of the force to be employed. The fact that the summary execution of rebels, whose crimes can be punished by the ordinary courts of law, may check the spread of treason does not show that the execution is necessary or legal. (See Appendix, Note X on Martial Law, Dicey's "Law of the Constitution," 7th edition, pages 538 to 554.) In opposition to the view put forward by Professor Dicey, it is urged by Sir Erle Richards that inasmuch as military operations cannot be conducted in time of war or rebellion without interference with rights of property and person and such interference is according to the authorities not contrary to law, it follows that the interference must include also the right of trial and the infliction of punishment. (See Law Quarterly Review, Vol. XVIII, page 139.) The conclusion deduced from the premises is, by no means, necessary. Sir Erle Richards assumes that if a commanding officer has the power of controlling the movements of the civil population, he must also have the power of punishing those who are guilty of a breach of his orders. An infringement of the orders of the military authorities may be either an offence or not an offence. If it is an offence, the civil courts can punish a breach. If it is not an offence, the civil courts cannot punish and the military authorities also should not interfere by way of punishment. Sir Erle Richards does not sufficiently distinguish between the nature of the coercive measures which may be taken to prevent a breach or avert its consequences and the measures necessary by way of punishment for a breach. The former class of powers must necessarily vest in the military authorities, but the latter power is not so vested. The

(Continued on page 9)

British Labour's View.

TREATY INFRINGES 14 POINTS.

The National Executive of the Labour Party after a meeting on May 8th evening, issued the following manifesto:—

Throughout the war British Labour at National and Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conferences formulated its war aims and consistently opposed any settlement of the European struggle calculated to prepare fresh conflicts, create new grievances, and subject various peoples to the double plague of armaments and war.

In the spirit of those declarations the organised workers supported the proposals of President Wilson as expressed in the Fourteen Points, and his subsequent addresses which later became the basis of the armistice.

The National Executive of the Labour Party considers that the published summary of the Peace Treaty in some essential particulars is opposed to the declarations of President Wilson, the Inter-Allied Conferences, and the Berne Conference; is very defective from the stand-point of world peace, and bears evidence of compromise influenced by capitalist imperialism which still dominates the European States.

In so far as organised Labour was not represented in the Peace Congress which drafted the treaty, and as its general spirit does not conform to the working-class conception of a peace of justice and right, we can accept no responsibility for the violations of principle involved in the settlement. We, therefore, look to the people and to the forces of organised democracy to safeguard and develop the idea of a peaceable community of all nations.

Only under the influence of the working-class movement organised in the International can the imperfections of the present treaty be completely eradicated and its provisions adopted by the League of Nations to the requirements of a changing European order.

New Colonial Burdens.

As the war was in part the product of frustrated colonial ambitions and the treaty makes no provision for equality of trade conditions for all the nations consenting to the peace, any permanent denial to Germany of the opportunity to become a mandatory under the League of Nations must be a cause of jealousy and unrest leading to further international strife, whilst the increase of colonial territories under Allied control will involve a corresponding increase of naval, military, and administrative burdens upon the Allied peoples.

That Germany should make reparation and pay compensation for damage done to civilian life and property by land, by sea, and from the air cannot be questioned, but we are of opinion that she ought to have representation on the Reparation Commission, and the total compensation she will be required to pay should have regard to her obligation to meet the needs of her own populations.

We regret that the treaty, which imposes a drastic measure of disarmament upon Germany, does not include provision for progressive limitation of the armaments of the other signatories to the treaty with the object of finally arriving at a general total disarmament.

Saare Valley and Alsace-Lorraine.

While agreeing that France should have specified rights of pre-option over the product of the coalmines until her own resources have been reorganised, we protest against any attempt at permanent separation of the Saare territory from the German State and regard as objectionable the particular form of political and economic control set up by the treaty.

In order that her claims to these provinces may be confirmed and a long-standing dispute finally removed from the common life of Europe, we hope that France will agree to a consultation of the population of Alsace-Lorraine under the League of Nations.

To prevent the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine, a plebiscite under the League of Nations should be taken in Maledy and the other contested territory between Belgium and Germany before the renunciation of sovereignty by Germany, rather than that the inhabitants should be left to appeal to the League of Nations against the action of the Allies.

We welcome the application of the plebiscite to the southern and eastern districts of East Prussia, but regret that this principle has not been observed in the delimitation of the Polish-German and Czecho-Slovak frontiers.

German-Austria and Self-Determination.

In accordance with the principle of self-determination, the people of German Austria should have free and unrestricted right to decide for themselves whether they will become one of the federal States of Germany or remain independent. Any other solution would be an act of [illegible] and repression of national impulses that may imperil the peace of Europe.

Remembering that whoever triumphs the workers of the world must always be the greatest sufferers in international conflicts, we express the earnest hope that even now an effort will be made to bring these preliminary peace conditions more into harmony with President Wilson's declarations, that all well-denied national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to wreck the peace of Europe and consequently of the world. The "Manchester Guardian."

PEACE TREATY.

"FUNDAMENTALLY DEFECTIVE."

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11,

The Parliamentary Labour Party has issued a manifesto declaring that the Peace Treaty is fundamentally defective, because it is based on principles which where the cause of war. The payment by Germany of five thousand millions for damage in not excessive, but the manifesto protests against the cession of the Saar basin to France and the methods of delimitation of Polish frontiers and urges prohibition of private manufacture of fresh armaments and admission of Germany to the League of Nations.

ALLEGED PRESSURE ON PREMIER.

TO MODIFY PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11,

In the House of Commons Mr. Ronald Macneill drew attention to the report that certain labour leaders and financially influential personages had put pressure on Mr. Lloyd George to modify the peace terms favourably to Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, gave an assurance that neither the Premier nor any other British delegate would be influenced by any particular interest, but would be guided by what they believed to be the public interest. The Premier certainly had not seen Mr. Ramsay Macdonald nor Mr. Arthor Henderson. To the best of his knowledge, the Premier had consulted only British and oversea delegates in Paris and a considerable number of his colleagues in Government, who had gone to Paris expressly in order to confer with him.

PRIME MINISTER'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

The Prime Minister's attention has been called to Mr. McNeill's question in the House regarding the report that pressure was being put upon Mr. Lloyd George to modify the peace terms favourably to Germany. The Premier authorises the denial that he had any communication of the nature indicated with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Arthur Henderson or that any pressure by persons of political or financial influence had been brought to bear on him to modify the peace terms in a manner favourable to Germany.

REPLY TO GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

TO BE HANDED THIS WEEK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 11.

The Havas Agency states:—Rantzau has handed a letter to the Conference protesting against the establishment of the Rhenish Republic. The Allied Congress is of opinion that political evolution in Germany is a matter for the Germans themselves.

Various commissions of the Peace Conference yesterday worked on the reply to the German counter-proposals. This will be in two parts, the first part consisting of a brief answer to Rantzau's covering note and the second a long reasoned reply to the German proposals. It is now certain that the Allied reply will be handed to Rantzau next week.

ALLIES EXAMINING COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

A large number of new commissions are examining the German counter-proposals. The strongest protest concerns Upper Silesia the Germans alleging their inability to carry out the reparation clauses if they must lose Silesia as well as the Sarr Mines. The Germans also emphasise that they should be given the mandate for the principal colonies.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY.

AMOUNT FIXED AT 100 BILLION GOLD MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

PA[illegible] Allied financiers are of opinion that [illegible]eparations Section of the Treaty is not [illegible]ctory owing to the sums to be expected fr[illegible] Germany not being specified. As individual nations must be prepared to make a complete financial statement to the bankers in order to obtain a loan, it is expected that a sum of a hundred billion gold marks will be specified, this being the sum agreed by the Entente financial experts as what Germany could pay. This alteration in the Treaty is regarded as a detail which will make the treaty more workable and which will facilitate the great loans necessary for the restoration of war-worn countries.

WILSON'S DECLARATION.

"TREATY VIOLATES NONE OF MY PRINCIPLES."

IN ENTIRE ACCORD WITH HIS 14 POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11,

PARIS.—According to the "Matin" President Wilson, after examining in detail the German counter-proposals, declared:—"Our treaty violates none of my principles. I should not hesitate to confess it if I thought otherwise and try to retrieve the error, but the treaty which we have drawn up entirely accords with my fourteen points."

U. S. SENATE AND PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has passed a resolution, requesting the State Department to furnish the Senate with a copy of the text of the German Treaty and has ordered an investigation how certain copies of the draft reached New York as the senators alleged.

SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

PADEREWSKI'S PROTEST AGAINST CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

PARIS.—Paderewski has protested to the Council of Four against any changes in the Silesian settlement. According to the "Echo de Paris", certain suggestions have been made by Mr. Lloyd George regarding the Upper Silesian frontiers and they will perhaps be adopted.

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

PARIS.—The Financial Austrian terms as completed do not specify the sum for reparation, leaving it to the commission to examine the resources and determine the amount and methods of payment.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE OAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

The Probable started and jockeys for the Oaks are:—

Beresina-Carslake; Clarity-Piper; Britannia-Fox; Day Dream-Whalley; Lady Peregrine-Slade; Maple Durham-Hulme; Mons Star-F. Templeman; Palatina-Brennan; Roseway-Donoghue; Mademoiselle Foch-G. Colling; Bayuda-J. Childs.

LONDON, June 6.

The Oaks was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—

Bayuda	1
Roseway	2
Maple Durham	3

Ten ran. Won by one-and-a-half lengths and one-and-a-half lengths.

Betting:—100 to 7 against Bayuda, 7 to 4 on Roseway and 25 to 1 against Maple Durham.

Mademoiselle Foch was ridden by Lancaster. Clarity did not run.

LONDON, June 6.

The Oaks place betting:—6 to 4 against Bayuda and 3 to 1 against Maple Durham.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

Cricket:—Yorkshire vs. Essex.—Drawn. Lancs vs. Northants.—Drawn.

The Australians beat Marylebone at Lord's by ten wickets.

GIFT OF AEROPLANES TO DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11,

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ashley, Col. Seely announced that the Government approved of the proposal of the Air Council that the gift of aeroplanes should be made to each Dominion and India and to any colonal governments or protectorates requiring machines. The object of the government was to assist the Dominions, India, the colonies and protectorates to establish air forces thereby developing the common air defence of the Empire.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

APPEAL FOR CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 11.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for Whitsun adjournment, Sir Donald Maclean opened debate on the present situation as regards the peace terms, also the question of British and Allied respective military operations in Russia. Apart from unavoidable action in the Archangel and Murmansk region, he contended that it was a huge mistake to continue an undefined policy of intervention there. Sir D. Maclean asked whether the import of food into Germany was unrestricted.

Mr. Harmsworth, interrupting, said very large quantities of food were being sent there by the Supreme Economic Council. Any country might send food there and could receive goods from Germany. The Allied countries, however, were at present forbidden to trade with Germany regarding commodities, but there was an unlimited import of food, to the extent of Germany's capacity to pay for it.

Sir D. Maclean concluding hoped that the blockade would be removed as soon as possible.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Churchill replying to Sir D. Maclean and other speakers invited the House to extend generous and clear confidence to representatives of the British nation in Paris. Mr. Churchill submitted that the question of publication of any peace negotiations and documents should be entirely left in the hands of the representatives, while they were endeavouring to reach the goal of speedy peace. As regards Russia, we were endeavouring to wind up our affairs in north Russia which we hoped would become self-supporting before the end of summer. Then we would be enabled to come away, having honourably discharged our duty to those people.

KOLTCHAK'S OPERATIONS.

Our troops in the Caucasus were hundreds of miles from the enemy. They were stationed there until it had been decided what the future of the Caucasus would be in connection with the general peace settlement. We had only two battalions in Siberia, who were a hundred miles from fighting. They were stationed at Omsk, the seat of the Government as a symbol of British sympathy. He referred to the recent warning against basing exaggerated hopes on Koltchak's advance. The recent considerable set-back in the southern sector of the advance had become more pronounced, but he pointed out that en a wide front thinly held lines swayed backward and forward. Mr. Churchill deprecated newspaper suggestions that Koltchak would reach the gates of Moscow shortly. He was hundreds of miles distant and it was not expected that the gates would be reached. We had furnished no men, but munitions and equipment for Koltchak's operations. Mr. Churchill defended financial support being given to the Omsk Government as an obligation of honour, seeing that we had called it into existence and for our aid at a necessary moment.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

We were not involved in the Polish operations except that, if they prospered, our withdrawal from North Russia would be facilitated and we should not have to enter into elaborate operations to safeguard the civil population's interests. Broadly speaking the numbers of British troops in Siberia and north Russia were equal with the United States forces. Since the armistice, British casualties in all parts of Russia were:—Killed:—13 officers and 116 men; Wounded:—14 officers and 152 men Missing:—2 officers and 26 men. Mr. Churchill ridiculed the idea that such a number of casualties in seven months represented, operations likely to drain away British energies and resources and commit us to vast overseas journeys into the heart of Russia. (Cheers). Obviously our operations were more in the nature of police work than real warfare.

COST OF OPERATIONS.

After showing that the cost of the operations in Russia largely arose in connection with the European war, Mr. Churchill stated that the production value of munitions supplied to Deniken probably did not exceed twenty millions sterling, but their disposal value in consequence of the termination of war was much less. Arrangements had been made for payment by a possible future Russian Government. Mr. Churchill deprecated the exaggerated talk about pouring out blood and money on vague and wild Russian expeditions. Everything that had been done had been definitely decided upon. The Russian policy was not British policy, but Allied policy in conjunction with other Great Powers, all of whom were constantly watching these matters. (Cheers.)

BOLSHEVIST REVERSES IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

EKATERINODAR, May 20.—On the upper reaches of the Sar River, General Ulagai has accounted for the left column of the Bolshevist Tenth Army, consisting of a division and a brigade of infantry and a division of cavalry has taken prisoner a whole infantry division and has captured a score of guns, many machine-guns and all supply trains.

LONDON POLICE UNREST

FIRM ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

UNION NOT TO BE RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Short, who asserted that the Police Union had broken the agreement entered into last August and was associated with an extremist policy, stated that Government had definitely decided that the present state of things could not continue. Government would set up a statutory body under which every policeman would be entitled to take a grievance to the highest authority. Members of the force would be called from the Police Union and men insisting on remaining would cease to be policemen.

PARIS STRIKES.

APPEAL TO POPULATION TO REMAIN CALM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11.

PARIS.—A number of municipal councilors have appealed to the population to remain calm. This warning is superfluous the strike negotiations are proceeding in most orderly fashion.

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June. 11.

PARIS.—The Coal mines disputes in the Departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais have been settled.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 7.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 11.

The Havas Agency states:—The labour situation in Paris region yesterday showed signs of improvement, especially as regards passenger and transport services. In the metal and engineering trades an agreement on some points has been reached between the workers and employers. There are no signs of disorder or any Bolshevist tendency.

WARSHIPS TO AUSTRALIA.

TERMS OF GIFT NOT DISCLOSED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 6.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June, 11.

The Government has handed over the destroyers Anzac, Swordsman, Tattoe, Stalwart, Success, and Tasmania to Australia. The Anzac is a squadron leader and the others are all of the latest type.

The terms upon which they have been handed over have not been disclosed. The Australian Navy will man and maintain them.

MR. HUGHES' RETURN TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

PARIS.—Mr. Hughes in a speech to the Australian soldiers said he intended to leave for Australia at the end of June. It is understood that all arrangements have been made for the departure of the Australian delegation.

BRITISH TRADING INTERESTS ABROAD.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS MEANS OF PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 6.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June, 11.

Lord Curzon has informed the Association of the Chambers of Commerce that he is appointing a Committee to discuss the present means of protecting British trading interests abroad. The Committee will discuss the means by which the solidarity of British interests may be maintained. It is understood that all questions of the basis upon which British Chambers of Commerce shall be established in foreign countries will be considered.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BUDAPEST.

CITY ALMOST FOODLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

VIENNA, May 31.—Serious riots are occurring among starving workers in Buda Pest. Red Guards have been sent to the factories to quell disorders. Buda Pest is almost foodless as no supplies have been coming in during the past week. The Soviet Government is nearing the end of its financial resources.

HON. MR. R. A. MANT MADE C.S.I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 11.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued to-day, announces that the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the title of C.S.I. (Companion of the Star of India) on the Hon. Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council, Revenue and Agriculture Department. It is stated that this appointment was inadvertently omitted from "Gazette of India" dated 3rd June, 1919.

APPALLING EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

POWDER TRAIN EXPLODES.

69 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

WILKESBARRES (Pennbylvania).—An appalling explosion took place in a truck of black powder attached to an electric train conveying men to the work. Sixty-nine were killed and 40 injured. After the train entered, the tunnel, the trolley wire broke and fell. The sparks ignited the powder. The explosion was terrific and was followed by flames, which caused, the greatest loss of life. Others were suffocated. The catastrophe was due to the careless violation of the mine laws prohibiting transport of men in trains carrying explosives.

EXPLOSION IN BELGIAN MUNITION DEPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

BRUSSELS.—There has been an explosion in a munition depot at Cortemarck. No details are available, as it is impossible to approach the vicinity. Many casualties are reported.

LONDON, June 6.

COPENHAGEN.—Levine has been executed.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

FRESH ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 11

ST. JOHNS—Vicker's airmen have decided upon a trial flight probably on June 7th leaving for England on June 12th. The Handley-Page will have a trial to-morrow and will probably leave at the end of next week. Martinsyde will not attempt the Trans-Atlantic flight within a fortnight.

ALLIED NOTE TO KOLTCHOK.

DEMAND FOR ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

Reuter learns that the Allies have addressed a note to Koltchak with a view to obtaining assurances that any Government recognised shall at the earliest moment ascertain the opinions of the Russian people as a whole and shall be prepared to carry them out. Furthermore, the smaller Baltic states cannot be returned to the former conditions. There will probably be no objection to the desire of the Government of Russia to control the Baltic shores, provided that the general status of these states is not prejudiced.

KOLTCHAK'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

PARIS.—Koltchak's reply to the Allied note has been received. In the main it is satisfactory, but it makes reservations as regards the Allies' insistence on the convocation of a constituent assembly and recognition of the independence of new states formed out of Tsarist Russia with the approval of the Allies.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June, 11.

Reuter learns that there is a general continued improvement in the economic situation in Rumania. Steamers are sailing regularly between England and Rumania. Locomotives and railway material are being despatched. The Military situation is excellent.

EAST INDIES STATION.

ENLARGEMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 11.

In the Admiralty instructions revising the boundaries of the naval stations it is pointed out that the boundaries of the East Indies station on the African coast were recently enlarged and now include Zanzibar and what was the littoral of German East Africa. It does not seem that Trincomalee will be regarded as the headquarters of the Admiral on this station in future.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 10.

In the course of his speech, at a Durbar held to-day, Mr. Kitchin, Commissioner, Lahore, said Government was glad to find that the Punjab raises and martial races did not take any part in the anti-Government campaign and had shown deep and steadfast loyalty throughout and announced the withdrawal of Martial Law from the Punjab. Sanads, Khilats and Jagirs were distributed at the Durbar.

ALLIED UNANIMITY.

FINAL REPLY TO GERMANS TO BE READY TO-MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 6.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June, 11

PARIS.—According to French diplomatic circles the general line of the Upper Silesian Frontier will not be changed, but several rectifications will be made affecting some villages containing a few thousand inhabitants. A special commission is examining the question.

As regards the Saar Valley and occupation of territory left of the Rhine, there will be no alteration of the original clauses of the draft treaty. The Council of Four may perhaps fix but only approximately the total amount of the indemnity to be demanded from Germany under the head of reparations.

The discussions of the last two days have shown that no difference of views exists among the Allies, who are unanimously of opinion that the terms of the treaty must be upheld. It is hoped that the reply to German counterproposals will be handed to the delegation on 13th June, and the Germans will be given a minimum of three and a maximum of five days to announce, the acceptance or non-acceptance.

BRITISH TANKS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

The War Office announces that British tanks have been in action in South Russia with most effective results.

LATEST CABLES.

BELGIAN CLAIMS.

HOLLAND'S DESIRE TO BE FRIENDLY WITH BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. midnight June 11.

THE HAGUE.—Foreign Minister Karnebeek in a statement before the States-General with reference to Belgian claims said that the Great Powers in Paris recognising the necessity of the revision of the treaties of 1839 had entrusted the International Commission with the task of drafting proposals which would not involve the transfer of territorial sovereignty nor the establishment of International servitudes. Furthermore, Belgium and the Netherlands were invited to submit to the Commission common formulas on the subject of navigable waterways based on the principles of Peace Conference.

Foreign Minister Karnebeek said that the Netherlands could participate in the International procedure on the suggested basis which facilitated common agreement. He rejoiced that the menace from the neighbour was now removed and emphasised Holland's desire to live in peace and amity with Belgium.

RHENISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

CENTRIST RESOLUTIONS AGAINST DORTEN'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. midnight, June 11.

COLOGNE.—A number of provincial centrist meetings have passed a resolution dissociating themselves from Dr. Dorten's action.

Dr. Dorten has telegraphed to Sir William Robertson announcing the proclamation of the new republic. He says the capital will be at Coblenz, but the seat of Government at present will be at Wiesbaden.

Dr. Dorten says that the Republic recognises the [illegible] responsibility which whole [illegible] has imposed on the to[illegible] of Germany and he does not seek just punishment, but is ready to take the share in the reparation of France and Belgium. He appeals to the Allies to protect the new state against Prussian intrigues and concludes that it is intended immediately to send a delegation from the acting Government to submit to the Peace Conference the wishes of twelve million Rhinelanders.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. midnight, June 11.

The Prime Minister's list in Birthday honours does not include a single peerage, baronetcy or political award. It chiefly consists in rewards to civil servants It is understood that the list was reduced to a minimum in view of the expected conclusion of peace which will doubtless be marked by fresh honours.

There are twenty-six promotions and appointments to the Order of Bath and twenty-six Knighthoods.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Justice Walsh, Judge, Allahabad High Court is taking leave in combination with the vacation from 15th July next. Mr. William Wallach, Barrister-at-Law will officiate.

Their Excellencies visited the Sassoon Hospital on Tuesday afternoon.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSELS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

The Special Tribunal reassembling, this morning, Mr. Shaikh, the defence counsel, retained by Government on behalf of the accused's Nos. 1 and 2, in the course of argument, contended that evidences of principal eyewitnesses were entirely unreliable, as it would but be natural that Anandlal, the owner of the cycle-shop, where Sergeant Fraser was murdered, should, to escape the responsibility for Fraser's murder, be ready with a story to save himself, and should get the assistance of his chums living above his shop in corroborating his story. Mr. Shaikh also contended that with an infuriated crowd such as committed the brutal murder of Sergeant Fraser it was contrary to human nature that the principal eyewitnesses, who are all youths, without thinking of saving their skin by running from the fury of the crowd which threatened to kill the daconers of Sergeant Fraser, instead, stayed within the shop and near Sergeant Fraser endeavouring to protect him and tend to him. An armed and infuriated crowd would frighten and drive away anyone, and for the weaklings and youths like the principal eyewitnesses to say that they stayed throughout the occurrence was incredible.

POLICE PROCESSES ATTACKED.

Next, Mr. Shaikh dealt with the medical evidence of Dr. Solomon who maintained as his opinion that four injuries on Sergeant Fraser's head and face were more likely to have been caused by swords than *dhariyas*, and that the *dhariya* produced in the court and alleged to be the particular *dhariya* which was used to hit on Sergeant Fraser's head could not have caused the incised four wounds on the latter's head, and that there was strong evidence to show that the accused No. 1 was wounded by 2 p.m. while Sergeant Fraser's murder would be located near 3 p.m. The counsel also strongly attacked the identification process adopted by the police, as the witnesses, while identifying the accused, were kept together, asked to identify at the same time and their statements taken in each other's presence, and argued that it showed want of even ordinary precaution on the part of the police in the serious cases as the present, and it had vitiated the whole value of the prosecution evidences.

"UNSAFE" AND "INSUFFICIENT" EVIDENCE.

Dealing with the retracted confession of the accused No. 1, the defence counsel submitted that the confession was neither true nor voluntary and that in view of circumstances under which it was made it was quite unsafe to rely upon it at all. Lastly the defence urged the Tribunal to hold that the accused No. 1 was not present at the scene of the occurrence, and that the evidence against accused No. 2 was insufficient, as he was chiefly stated to have caused the four incised wounds on Sergeant Fraser's head and face which Dr. Solomon declared to be more due to swords, and repudiated the statement that the *dhariya* produced in the Court could not have caused the wounds and as identification was seriously defective and open to serious objections.

FAILURE TO PROVE MOTIVE.

Mr. Karaka on behalf of the accused No. 3 submitted that the prosecution had failed to establish any particular motive of the crime excepting that a general spirit of attacking Europeans prevailed during that time, which was vague and that the implication of accused No. 3 in the retracted confession of accused No. 1 was valueless and put forth the various contradictory statements in the prosecution evidences and that the case against accused No. 3 was not proved.

Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Bar.-at-Law, who defended the accused No. 4, at the later stage of the case with the assistance of Mr. Kalidas Javeri, arguing for the accused No. 4, submitted that his client was implicated only in the first crowd and alleged to have thrown water pots on Sergeant Fraser, while according to the prosecution story, the death of Sergeant Fraser was mainly due to an attack by the second crowd which was armed with dangerous weapons. He also relied upon the medical evidence of Dr. Solomon that there were no signs of bruises on Sergeant Fraser's body though he looked for them and contended that most likely the story of the first crowd was a myth, for, the counsel argued, it was impossible for him to believe that an Englishman and a Sergeant in the Police would have kept himself confined inside a cycle-shop from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., when from 10 a.m. on that day violent and serious outbreaks had occurred and shooting had been in progress from 10 a.m. that day. Counsel asked the Tribunal to hold that Sergeant Fraser, while going out of the shop to join the armed forces out in the streets, was met by a crowd and attacked, which was the second crowd mentioned on the prosecution side. Counsel also drew attention to the contradictions in the prosecution evidence where one witness had attributed the act of throwing the waterpots alleged against the accused No. 4, to accused No. 3. On the question of law, Mr. Patel submitted accused No. 4 could not be found guilty of the charge of murder, and that the persons found in the first crowd alone could not be made responsible for the acts of the second crowd when the action of the two crowds were neither concerned nor in the least connected. Counsel, after further dealing with the facts as stated by the prosecution, concluded by pointing out that no charge under Sections 147, 148 or 302 was made out against accused No. 4.

PROSECUTION'S REPLY.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Binning, at the outset, requested the Court not to take into consideration the pettifogging discrepancies put forth by the defence, as in that event the object of the Tribunal would be frustrated. The situation in Ahmedabad was of a serious character, and it was no defence to point out the prosecution witnesses differed in petty details. Regarding the confession of the accused No. 1, the counsel argued the absurd statement by the accused No. 1 that the magistrate who recorded the confession never told him that it was a proof. He did not rely upon the confession much at all, as he considered it full of nonsense, but strongly urged the Court to fully believe the evidence of nurse Jamnabai about bravadolike statements of the accused No. 1, and said it was quite natural as with the major people of Ahmedabad, during the days of the riot, the murder of Sergeant Fraser by the accused No. 1, would have been considered heroic. So at least the accused No. 1, and the rest and the most of the populace have thought and behaved. In the case of the accused No. 1, counsel submitted, the evidence was conclusive, and there were no extenuating circumstances excepting his being a youth, and the defence *alibi* was not at all proved. Counsel characterised any imputation to the police of animosity against the accused Nos. 1 and 2, or the rest as a monstrous suggestion.

"HURRIED" EXAMINATION BY DR. SOLOMON.

Dealing with the medical evidence of Dr. Solomon in regard to the evidence against the accused No. 2 as having hit Sergeant Fraser on the head with a dhariya, Counsel said the evidence of Dr. Solomon was not satisfactory, heavy work on that day being the justification for the hurried manner in which Dr. Solomon dealt with Sergeant Fraser's body and noted the injuries. The evidence that the dhariya in the court did not cause wounds on Sergeant Fraser did not shake the prosecution evidence, as an honest mistake could be made as to the dhariya used.

Regarding accused No. 3 Counsel submitted that a man of his excitable nature, with love of rhetoric, was the exact type of a man who would under excited conditions excite and incite the people to crimes and said there was conclusive evidence to show that he took a very leading part in the murder.

"THOUSANDS OF MAD CROWDS."

As to the defence argument for the accused No. 4 that the first crowd was a myth Counsel characterised it as preposterous, and dealing with Mr. Patel's implied suggestion that it was cowardice and contrary to tradition for Sergeant Fraser to have sat quiet inside the shop, when duty and manliness required him outside to deal with the disorderly mobs, Mr. Binning said such a disgraceful suggestion made his blood boil, and it excited him and, to put it very mildly he pointed out how nearly not one of the gentiles of Ahmedabad dared to show his head in the streets because of the fear of the rioters, and when thousands of mad crowds armed with weapons and bent upon attacking and killing Europeans were out in the street, to suggest it was cowardice for an European unarmed totally and in the hated uniform of the police not to have gone out into the streets to have been murdered instantaneously was extremely perverse to say the least.

To a question by the Tribunal as to what his arguments were on the question of law as to whether the accused of the first crowd would be responsible and punishable for the acts of the second crowd, counsel submitted that he relied on Section 149, and stated the evidence was abundant to show that all the accuseds were animated by one common object of killing Europeans and officials and he would therefore contend that the Tribunal should hold every one who was out in the streets of Ahmedabad in the riots to have been members of an unlawful assembly, with intent to attack and kill Europeans and officials. So in this case accused Nos. 3 and 4, were as equally if not more guilty as the rest. Then Counsel, after consultation with Mr. Guider, who was present in the court, submitted that a charge under Section 121-A, for waging war against the King should be included against all the accused as he did not wish the accused Nos. 3 and 4 to go scot free.

The Tribunal drew attention of Counsel that it could not enter into what would happen to the accused Nos. 3 and 4 and asked Counsel to act on his own responsibility.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR AGAINST KING.

Mr. Binning, after further consultation with Mr. Guider, stated he emphatically pressed for the inclusion of the charge of waging war against the King.

The Tribunal asked the defence counsel to state their opinion.

Mr. M. F. Patel submitted if this charge had been pressed or framed before, at an earlier stage, the defence might have taken sufficient steps to rebut the evidence and said that the recalling of many prosecution witnesses and examining more defence witnesses would become necessary.

Mr. Binning stated he had no objection to these steps, but continued pressing his request.

The Tribunal then asked Mr. Binning to state the grounds in the evidence before the Court which justified the inclusion of the Section 121-A. In the meanwhile the prosecution pointed out Section 6 of the Defence of India Act which enabled Special Tribunals to add the charges not framed against the accused.

Replying to the Tribunal's query, Mr. Binning submitted that he relied on the fact of Mr. Gandhi's arrest or detention, or whatever it was called, being immediately followed by the riots. The rioters used cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" which was on record. The Tribunal pointed out that fact should be formally proved and so also other statements which Mr. Binning referred to in his opening speech, and for which the Tribunal did not call for evidence as they were unconcerned with the charges of murder against the accused. Consequently, Mr. Binning withdrew his request for inclusion of Section 121A and said he would let in necessary evidences required by the Tribunal in the next case.

Judgment in this case was reserved to Monday next.

POLICE CONSTABLE MURDER CASE.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

The Special Tribunal after the close of the argument on both sides to-day, in the case of the murder of Sergeant Fraser, reserved judgment for Monday next and announced that to-morrow at 11 a.m. the Tribunal would take up the case of the murder of the Police Constable Imam Khan. In this case six persons are charged, namely:—(1) Gokkulal Bhailal, (2) Pandit Brahmanand (an Aryasamajist preacher and a signatory to the Satyagraha pledge against the Rowlatt Act), (3) Purushottam Somchand (a youth of about 17 or 18 years and employed to assist the Treasurer of the local Satyagraha Sabha in his office), (4) Mahashanker Narsey, (5) Meghsingh Madhavsingh and (6) Kanji Zalani (a mill-hand).

The Government have retained Mr. Popatlal Oza to defend the accused 1, 4, 5 and 6. Accused 2 and 3 are defended by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Krishnalal N. Desai and M. V. Kothari. The accused are charged with offences punishable under the following sections, viz.:—Sections 121A (for waging war against the King), 395 (for dacoity), 436 (arson or incendiarism), 452 (trespass), 440 (mischief), 323 (simple hurt), 332 (causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty), 302 (murder), coupled with Section 149 which subjects all accused to the collective liability under all sections if proved guilty of any single offences enumerated above.

The deceased Imam Khan was on duty on the afternoon of Thursday, 10th April, when news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest reached Ahmedabad for the first time. He met with his death when an infuriated mob pursued and demanded the surrender of two Europeans belonging to the mills who have taken shelter from the mob's attacks inside the Beepive Flour Mill. The mob then attempted to set fire to the mill and here took place the first collision between the police and the people.

"LOCAL AGITATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR RIOTS."

MR. BINNINGS IRRELEVENT REMARKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

The Special Tribunal took up to-day for hearing the case of the murder of Imamkhan, Ahmedabad Police Constable, on the afternoon of 10th April while on duty in the Beehive Flour Mill protecting two Europeans who had taken refuge there from the mob.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case referred at length to the activities of Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anasuya in Ahmedabad beginning chiefly from the labour trouble of 1918 up to the date of the occurrence. The Public Prosecutor contended that the action against Mr. Gandhi and rumoured arrest of Anasuyaben was the match which exploded the gunpowder and submitted that activities of the local agitators amongst the ignorant people who have not received any education has been responsible for the acts of the mob on the 10th April and the following day who believed that Mr. Gandhi's freedom and the repeal of Rowlatt Act could not be attained except by attacking and killing Europeans and officials and thereby frightening the Government.

The first witness, Prabhulal, of the local Intelligence Department examined, deposed to numerous meetings and public activities of Ahmedabad citizens commencing from December 1917 when the Labour Union was formed.

Mr. Binning urged that violent speeches were made and that all speakers exhorted the people to resume business and open their shops next day and that they also condemned disturbances that took place on that day.

The Tribunal pointed out that the prosecution only wanted to prove from the evidence of witness the popularity of Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anasuyaben and not to enter into other facts irrelevent to the case on hand and Mr. Binning agreeing, cross examination was not pursued.

Mr Vallabhai J. Patel for the defence stated he accepted the cause of popular excitement was due to the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest followed the next day by the news of Anasuyaben's.

A VICTIM'S EXPERIENCE

The next witness, Mr. Steeples, one of the Europeans attacked by the mob and who took shelter in the Flour Mill, after narrating his experiences with the mob commencing at 2-30 p.m. and lasting till 6 p.m when military had been called out, pointed to the accused number five as having been in the crowd inciting it to throw stones etc by waving his hand. He said in the mill about five armed sepoys under a Sub-Inspector guarded them and that they resorted to shooting when they found that the mob attempted to set fire to the mill.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Superintendent of Police, next examined deposed that with the District Magistrate he went to the mill with half a dozen armed sepoys about 5-30 p.m. where a large crowd was collected and that in consultation with the District Magistrate he released the four men in custody in the mill as demanded by the crowd on an undertaking given by the second accused to produce the men when required.

The Prosecution further questioned the witness about the occurrences of the 11th April to which the defence objected saying that not the least connection even indirectly was established between the crowds and the occurrences of the 10th and the 11th April or with the accused persons in the present case.

The Prosecution contended that from its standpoint from the afternoon of the 10th April till the evening of the 11th all persons arrested in the streets in riots on any single occasion was guilty of waging war against the King and that all crowds were animated by one common object. The prosecution further submitted that the act of waging war against the King continued uninterruptedly on the 10th and the 11th April. The Tribunal allowed questioning of the witness on occurrences of the 11th April on the ground that as the prosecution undertook to prove a continuous waging of war against the King, it should be allowed to do so. Cross-examination of the witness had not concluded when the Tribunal rose for the day.

LAHORE TRIALS

ONE SENTENCED TO DEATH: FOUR TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 10.

In the Wagha Station Case, forty-four men were placed on trial, only four were found guilty of the offence, under Section 121 I. P. C., and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Two approvers were discharged.

In the Guard Robinson murder case, of the three accused, two were acquitted and one was sentenced to death and forfeiture of property.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN'S FIRST DURBAR.

DISTRIBUTION OF KHILLATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 11.

His Honour Sir Edward Maclagan held his first Durbar at Amritsar on Monday and distributed various honours and rewards. The Durbar was held in a *shamiana* pitched in Rambagh Garden. His Honour who had previously paid a visit in State to the Golden Temple arrived at the Durbar ground at 8 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Kitchin, Commissioner of Lahore, and Lieut.-Col. Bayley and was met by the Hon. Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary, Mr. Miles Irving, Deputy Commissioner, and Lieut.-Col. Hon. North, Commanding Amritsar Area. A guard-of-honour was provided by the Somerset Light Infantry.

In the course of a brief speech his Honour referred to the brutal crimes of two months ago, which had stained Amritsar's record and went on to say that his object in coming there was to reward those who in those terrible days obeyed instincts of humanity by affording protection or relief to the distressed, or maintained, in the midst of anarchy, the cause of peace and order.

His Honour then called on the Deputy Commissioner to present some 50 persons who had been selected for cash rewards or *khilats*. His Honour also intimated that others who were not present that day would receive recognition of their services later. After the distribution of these rewards the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to announce the withdrawal of martial law except in railway lands and concluding his address said, "In making this announcement I wish to add my earnest hope that nothing may now occur in this or in any other area in Punjab, which may necessitate reintroduction of martial law and I trust that the whole and this city in particular may now resume its normal condition free both from special restrictions recently imposed and from the evil feelings and actions which rendered necessary the imposition of those restrictions." The Durbar was then closed.

AGA KHAN'S CALL TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

In the course of a cable to Ismailia Council, Bombay, His Highness Aga Khan calls upon his followers to support His Majesty's Government in these times of unrest. The real British policy, he says, is defined by the declaration of 20th August 1917, wherein India is assured an honourable place in the Empire.

AFGHAN WAR.

WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

A Press Communiqué dated 10th June, says:—

Afghan troops which had dispersed to the neighbouring villages are reported to be returning in small parties to Jalalabad since our air raids have ceased. Bands of Afridi outlaws with other local bad characters have established themselves in Kajuri plain, south of Jamrud, and have been responsible for a number of minor raids which have occurred in Peshawar District. The withdrawal of Afghan troops from Paiwar has commenced., presumably they have received orders regarding the cessation of hostilities. Our Tochi column is continuing punitive measures against the offending Wazir villages. A special column reached Jandola on the 9th without encountering opposition. The garrison were well and had sustained only a few casualties, while they claim to have punished the enemy severely with rifle and Lewis-gun fire. All is quite in Bannu and Derajat districts.

LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

Additional offers of assistance have been received in connection with the Afghan war from the Rajas of Bilaspur, Rajgarh, and Sarila and the Maharana of Dholpur.

CASE AGAINST LALA GOVARDHANDAS.

WITHDRAWN BEFORE COMMISSION.

ACCUSED TO BE TRIED BEFORE ORDINARY COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 11.

The case against Lala Govardhandas who was prosecuted under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C. and Rule 25 Defence of India Consolidation Rules for publishing an article in Allahabad "Independent" on the Punjab situation was withdrawn before the constitution of such Commission which has therefore no jurisdiction. It is understood that the accused will be tried by an ordinary court.

SIR ALI IMAM'S NEW POST.

APPOINTMENT NOT SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

A further telegram from Ranchi states that Sir Ali Imam's appointment as the Chief Minister of the Hyderabad State, not yet settled.

[Sir Syed Ali Imam, Bar.-at-Law, was born at the village of Neora, near Patna, on the 11th of February, 1869. He comes of a distinguished Syed family, who justly take pride in the purity of their blood, his ancestors having come to India before the Moghul Empire was founded. One of his ancestors, Syed Hasan Khingsawar, lies buried in Ajmere, and his tomb on the hill is still venerated as that of a saint. The descendants of Khingsawar took to mundane affairs and entered the service of the Moghul Emperors in which several of them obtained great distinction.

In recent times, also, the Syed family of Neora had produced men of conspicuous ability and great talents. Sir Ali Imam's father, Shams-ul-Ulma Nawab Syed Imdad Imam, is a brilliant poet, a versatile scholar, and a voluminous writer alike upon literary, scientific, and agricultural subjects. In addition he has great skill as a medical practitioner. Sir Ali Imam had a brilliant career as a scholar. He was educated in the Arrah Zillah School, and afterwards in the Patna College. To complete his education he went to England in September 1887, and was called to the English Bar in the June Term of 1890. While in England he began to take great interest in the political state of his country.

He was of great service to the Congress delegates who were sent to England in 1890. He went with them to several places in England and Wales and spoke on Indian questions. On his return to India, Sir Ali Imam devoted himself for many years exclusively to the practice of his profession, and his efforts were soon crowned with success. In the earlier years of his practice he was, for six years, a member of the Patna District Board and the Patna Municipality, and for about six months he acted as Vice-Chairman of the latter. He had, however, to sever his connection with the Boards by reason of his ever-extending practice.

Sir Ali Imam has taken a keen and active interest in the Mahomedan Educational Conference, and had attended several sessions of it. It was mainly, as a result of Sir Ali Imam's contributions to the discussions on the subject, that the lines on which the All-India Muslim organisation was to work were laid down; these have now been finally embodied in the constitution of the All-India Muslim League, over the first session of which he presided at Amritsar in 1908.

The same year he was unanimously elected President of the first session of the Behar Provincial Conference. In April, 1909, Sir Ali Imam attended the second session of the Behar Provincial Conference, and seconded the resolution supporting the Government's scheme of mixed electorates open to all classes. Sir Ali Imam visited England in 1909 and had an interview with Lord Morley. He gave an address on "Indian Nationalism" at Cambridge, and another on "The Work Before us," at a meeting in Caxton Hall, London, of the Indian Union Society.

From 1910 to 1915 he became a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In 1917 he was appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court which post he held till 1919 and lately he became a member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa.]

(Continued from Column 6.)

Lahore has issued a large number of proclamations partaking of the character of regulations and providing for the trial and punishment of persons guilty of an infringement of these regulations. These proclamations merely recite that the Government of India have proclaimed martial law, and that superior military authority has appointed him to administer martial law. No other source of authority, is quoted and while the officer in charge was entitled to take measures reasonably necessary for the safety and peace of the area under his command, he had, to all appearance, no valid authority empowering him to create any new offences or to try and punish civilians for infringements of his regulations. The Government of India, no doubt, are empowered by the Defence of India Act, IV of 1915, section 2, to make rules for securing the public safety and the defence of British India and to create offences in respect of contraventions of such rules, but it does not appear that the Governor-General-in-Council has any power to delegate his powers under section (2) to the military authorities. We do not know whether the officer administering martial law tried and punished any persons for infringements of his regulations, but if he did his proceedings cannot be treated as *ipso facto* valid. A perusal of the different orders passed by him also creates a doubt whether they were called for by the military necessities of the situation or by a desire to strike fear into the minds of the inhabitants by a show of exuberant severity or to secure certain conveniences for the public or particular sections thereof which would have been secured by the civil Government. Whatever might have been the reason of the regulations, any infringement of them could not be an offence unless it was one under some other law.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB

(Continued from page 6.)

necessity for the trial and punishment of civilians by the military authorities may conceivably exist in some cases; as, for instance, where it is impossible for the ordinary civil courts to exercise their functions. But, even in such cases, the correct view to take is that put forward by Mr. Justice Stephen that the courts-martial are merely committees formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power of the Crown. The case of Wright vs. FitzGerald, 27 State Trials, page 765, is opposed to the contention of Sir Erle Richards, who relies chiefly upon the decision of the Privy Council in Ex-parte Marais (1902), A.C. 109. This decision has been canvassed at length by several critics, and the most acceptable view is that the courts will not and cannot interfere with actual military operations or whilst war is actually raging entertain proceedings against military men and others for acts done under the so-called martial law. The judgment of the Privy Council asserts nothing as to the jurisdiction of the courts when peace is restored in respect of acts done during time of war and eminent jurists have held that even in time of war the exercise of jurisdiction by the ordinary courts is rather rendered impossible than superseded. (See Dicey's "Law of the Constitution," 7th edition, page 546.) With reference to this case of Ex-parte Marais, the remarks in note (d) on page 403 of Vol. 6 of Halsbury's "Laws of England" are of interest when it is remembered that the judgment of the Privy Council was delivered by Lord Halsbury. Here it is said, it is doubtful how far sentences of fine and imprisonment passed by courts-martial upon civilians would be valid in law after the war or insurrection is over. According to Sir Frederick Pollock, the only point decided by Ex-parte Marais as that the absence of visible disorder and the continued sitting of the courts are not conclusive evidence of a state of peace. Sir Frederick Pollock holds the view that the justification of any particular act done in a state of war is ultimately examinable in the ordinary courts, and that a person justifying his act must show not merely that he acted in good faith but also that there was reasonable and probable cause according to the apparent urgency of the circumstances. (See Law Quarterly Review, Vol. XVIII, pages 156 to 158). Sir Frederick Pollock's view is criticised at length by Professor Dicey at pages 551 to 554 of note X in the Appendix to his "Law of the Constitution." The difference between the two eminent jurists consists in this: that the tests proposed by Sir Frederick Pollock would justify acts not dictated by immediate necessity, while according to Professor Dicey and a number of other jurists immediate necessity is the sole ground of justification.

It will be clear from the foregoing statement that in England there cannot at common law be any supersession of the civil courts by the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. If, however, the disturbance of the country renders it impossible for the ordinary courts of law to sit or enforce the execution of their judgments, in such cases martial law is indulged rather than allowed as a law, and it is a rude substitute for the ordinary courts. In the language of Sir James Mackintosh, while the laws are silenced by the noise of arms the rulers of the armed force must punish as equitably as they can, those crimes which threaten their own safety and that of society, but no longer. While the closure of the courts owing to the impossibility of exercising their functions is a reason for indulging martial law, the fact that the courts may be actually sitting is not *conclusive* evidence of a state of peace. The ordinary court of justice may, as a matter of fact, will be exercising their functions as a matter of sufferance by the military authorities. (See Ex-parte Marais, 1902. Appeal cases 109; Elphinstone vs. Bedree Chund, I Knapp, P. C. 316).

Applying these principles to the case of the Punjab, could it be said that it was impossible for the ordinary courts to sit or exercise their functions, or that if they did it was only by sufferance of the military authorities. There is nothing to show this. It does not appear that the establishment of martial law in respect of offences other than those specified in regulation 10 of 1804 was called for by the impossibility of the ordinary courts exercising their functions. The fact that trial by courts-martial is bound to be swifter or would serve as an example of terror to others and to keep the rest in due awe and obedience is not a sufficient justification in policy for the establishment of martial law. Even taking it for granted that the establishment of martial law was originally justified, the question whether the state of open rebellion or such circumstances as justified the introduction of martial law have continued in existence so as to justify the continuance of martial law, is also a question of fact.

Power to create new Offences.

One question which naturally arises with reference to the administration of martial law, is whether the Crown or the military authorities have any power at common law to create any new offences. According to the law in England, they clearly do not possess any such power. Where it is necessary to enable the military authorities to issue any rules or regulations affecting civilians and where it is necessary to treat any infringements as offences, the practice in England has been to confer such powers by statute, witness, for instance, the English Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, 5 Geo. 5 Chapter 8. Section I of the statute expressly confers power to issue regulations and authorise trial and punishment by courts-martial. It will be interesting to note that by the Defence of the Realm Amendment Act, 1915, 5 Geo. 5 Chapter 34, Section I, any person not subject to the naval discipline act or to military law, who is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, is entitled to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial.

The officer administering martial law in

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MR. TILAK IN ENGLAND.

(FROM "NEW INDIA.")

The "At Home" given by Britain and India, on Saturday, May 3rd, proved to be an unqualified success. The large Conference hall of the Caxton Hall was closely packed. Many men and women had to stand wherever they could find room. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the chief speaker, gave a brilliant exposition of the Indian demand for Self-Government, which was frequently punctuated by peals of laughter and hearty cheers.

Mrs. Josephine Ransom, the able and tireless Secretary of the Association, said in her opening remarks that the "At Home had been organised so that the Indian case may be presented from the Indian point-of-view. Some six months earlier, in the same place, Britain and India had given an "At Home" at which the Indian question was discussed by Sir William Duke of the India Council, from the British (Anglo-Indian?) point-of-view. Pandit Bhagwandin Dube, Bar.-at-Law, voiced the feelings of the Indian section of the audience, when in his brief speech proposing a vote of thanks, he expressed his great regret that opportunity had not been given to any Indian to reply to the remarks that amiable official had made regarding Indian character and capacity.

Afterwards Mrs. Ransom explained that Sir William Duke was the Association's guest at an "At Home", and not at a public meeting, and that it would have been unseemly to permit any discussion. But that explanation did not satisfy everyone, and an Indian member of the Committee of "Britain and India" felt constrained to resign.

No fault whatsoever could be found with Saturday's "At Home". As Mrs. Ransom pointed out, it was held in conditions identical with those in which the first had been, and she was right. Though Sir William Duke and other Anglo-Indians fought shy of the meeting, the audience on Saturday was far larger and more representative. What is more, a considerable portion consisted of Britons most of whom were not of the Anglo-Indian stripe, and were therefore open to conviction. I learned that Mrs. Ransom and her colleagues, Mrs. Olive Stevenson Howell, had sent out over 3,000 personal invitations. No wonder that the hall was over-crowded.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood who, at considerable inconvenience to himself, had come to preside over the meeting, declared in his frank, hearty way that he had not the slightest intention to interpose between the audience and Mr. Tilak. He knew of no one who could put India's case with greater authority than that Indian patriot and scholar, who was responsible for the birth of the Nationalist movement that had knit together Indians of all creeds in all parts of India. He did, however, take the opportunity to condemn the folly of the bureaucrats who, in the teeth of Indian opposition, had passed the Rowlatt Bill, and warned the people against under-estimating the effectiveness of passive resistance—an instrument that Indians had employed for the first time in the history of British India. He regretted that not the slightest effort had been made to give representation to Muslims at the Peace Conference. He hoped that the Reform Bill would soon be introduced into Parliament and would be passed into law this session.

Mr. Tilak had sprained his ankle, and had to be carried on the shoulders of two men, and to speak sitting down. On behalf of his people, he thanked the British for their appreciation of India's services in the war. His country had sent one-and-a-quarter million fighters, and had given a free gift of £100,000,000. She would have gladly sent ten million men, if the bureaucracy had only taken the trouble to develop Indian resources and man-power.

The speaker was sorry to note a revulsion of feeling in Britain towards India, owing to the recent disturbances in India. But he declared that the trouble was due to the acts of the bureaucracy. Other causes might have contributed to rioting, but he was sure that the chief and immediate cause was the passing of the Rowlatt Act in the teeth of unanimous Indian opposition.

Proceeding to outline Indian conditions, Mr. Tilak spoke of the wealthy, prosperous, enlightened India of which one reads in accounts left by foreign travellers and chroniclers like Megasthenes and Hiuan Tsang. He reminded his audience of the vast extent of the Indian Empire in the time of Asoka and Samudra Gupta.

India of by-gone days was not only rich in religious and philosophic literature, but was also industrially great. She was self-sufficing. Her farmers were able to satisfy all her material and artistic wants.

THE INDIAN UNREST.

(FROM "INDIA.")

Amid all the grim ugliness of the recent happenings in the Punjab, the official telegraphists at Simla can still find time to indulge in a little mild humour at the public expense. We were told last week of the doings of that wicked fellow Brahmacharya, who taught the obstreperous multitude the seditious cry of "Hurrah for the Hindu Mussulman entente!"—a sure indication to that nervous firebrand, Lord Sydenham, of a second Indian Mutiny—and how he had been laid by the heels, though the record did not tell us whether their owner now dangles by them as a punishment for his rashness and a warning to other misguided patriots. This week we hear how people in some places are accommodating enough to shout, "Hurrah for martial law!" How very charming of them! They must possess that wonderful tact that enables them to know and say exactly what the official would like to hear. And how we are solemnly assured of the arrest of the worst of the bunch—a bold, bad boy of thirteen, engaged in promoting disaffection (did he call out "Yah?") and describing himself as disciple of Mr. Gandhi and Swami Shraddhananda. Whether or not he has been hanged, drawn, and quartered by some equally irresponsible and enthusiastic disciple of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, of the strong hand, or was merely spanked for "swanking," or handed over to some kindly medico for treatment for infantile hysteria, we do not know. These incidents, however, rather give the impression that the Simla authorities do not know how to separate the wheat from the chaff in their comments upon the happenings of the day

We are still without official reasons for the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", from India to this country, for which there appears to be no precedent, since the celebrated case of James Silk Buckingham, who was sent home from Calcutta in 1823. A Reuter message states that the order to leave India was served on him on the afternoon of April 26, and that he was at once placed on board a steamer, for England. Mr. Gandhi has issued a statement expressing, at the same time, sorrow and pleasure at the Government's action. He describes Mr. Horniman as a brave and generous Englishman who fearlessly exposed the wrong he had seen, and an ornament to his race. Mr. Gandhi exhorts his followers to remain perfectly calm, and to refrain from all demonstrations, protests, or violence. We learn further that an order has also been served on the directors of the "Bombay Chronicle", requiring them to submit all their matter to the Government before publication. A meeting of directors subsequently decided to suspend publication until the shareholders met on April 29, as submission to such a censorship would be humiliating and would prevent free expression of public opinion. We have not yet heard what the shareholders' decision is.

Says the "Star":—

Oddly enough the bad news about India has arrived, or, at any rate, has been released, in the very nick of time. As rule, the India Office is austerely reticent It is not keeping back the truth about the "Humiliation Day" disorders. On the contrary, it is making the most of them, and rubbing them well in. We welcome this outburst of candour, and if it puts the wind up our jingoes and chauvinists we shall be content. Also, if it provides Mr. Montagu with a fresh head of steam to drive through his tardy reforms it will be salutary.

We hope that our contemporary's hint will be justified by the event.

It is significant of the humiliation and resentment felt by Indians wherever they may be at the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, that, at a mass meeting of Indians in Johannesburg, a resolution was adopted expressing disappointment at its passage. The resolution declared that the measure was contrary to the spirit of the repeated promises and assurances of the Imperial Government, and urged the repeal of "the most humiliating piece of legislation enacted in the annals of the "Empire." At a mass meeting of Indians held at Durban a resolution was voted protesting against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill and placing on record the confidence of the meeting in the principles of "passive resistance"

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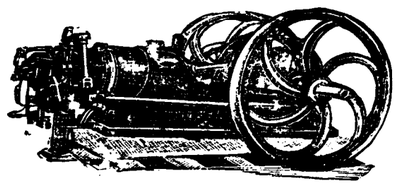

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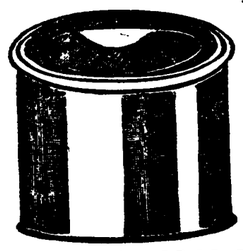

English style by Double Seamed Process

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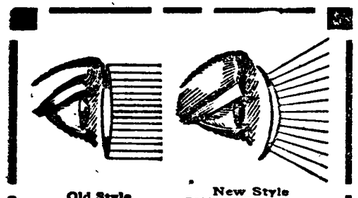

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.649 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1 ,,
Dew Point	77.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.822 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 ,,
Minimum do	80.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind	276 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.15 Inch.
Total fall during month	14.34 ,,
Do. do. year	14.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 11th.	00.0 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
		Ju'e h m	ft in	Ju'e	h m	ft in
Wed.	11	m 10 33	26 8	11	m 3 26	17 2
		9 54a	25 2		4 10a	10 4
Thur.	12	m 11 10	27 4	12	m 4 2	16 8
		11 36a	25 6		4 54a	19 10
Fri.	13	m 11 45	27 11	13	m 4 28	16 3
		11 16a	25 9		5 33a	19 6
Sat.	14	m 0 18	28 3	14	m 5 14	15 11
		11 54a	26 0		6 11a	19 2
Sun.	15	m 0 50a	28 5	15	m 5 5	15 9
					6 47a	19 0
Mon.	16	m 0 31	26 11	16	m 6 22	15 10
		1 23a	24 5		7 22a	18 11
Tues.	17	m 1 9	26 0	17	m 7 2	16 2
		1 53a	23 3		7 52a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 11 (Wednes)	Sunrise 6h. 1m	Sunset	7h. 16m
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h. 8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h. 51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h. 0 4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th June, 1919, was 29.658 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No report has been received from Multan. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal except at Ambala; night temperature is also above the average at several stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.35in. of rain. The sky is clear or lightly clouded except at Allahabad where it is overcast and humidity is in excess. Temperature is above normal in the west of the division and below it in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in the north and is moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Humidity is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division and rose to 123.5 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the southwestern districts; Raipur has had a heavy fall of 7.78in. Nagpur 1.27in. Chanda 0.30in. Hosshangabad 0.57in. and Jubbulpore 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and night temperature is below the average in the southeastern districts. Day temperature has risen in the west, but continues in slight defect in the east of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.70in. Mormugao 1.35in. and Karwar 0.42in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad; Hyderabad reports 1.24in. and Nizamabad 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad. With the cessation of rain day temperature has risen to the normal at most stations in the Bombay Deccan; it has also risen in east Hyderabad, but is still in moderate defect; night temperature is lower than usual in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, east Hyderabad and the eastern half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces; it has been very heavy in the neighbourhood of Raipur probably under the influence of the depression which is reported to have formed near Gaya. Rain has also fallen locally in the north-west of the Central Provinces and the neighbouring districts of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Temperature remains low to the east of 78 deg. E. longitude but has risen to the normal to the west of this line: it continues above normal in the west Punjab and the neighbouring districts of Sind and Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 123.5 deg. F.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and south Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th June 1919.

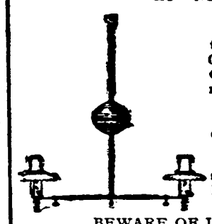
A land formed depression now exists with its centre into which both monsoon currents are feeding but the only heavy fall of rain so far is seven inches at Gaya.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, Central India East, the west of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Tavoy three inches; Moulmein six; Diamond Island seven; Kyaukpyu two; Akab six; Myitkina one and a half, Gauhati, Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong two; Barisal, Calcutta one, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, False Point, one and a half, Ranchi one, Hazaribagh two; Purnea one and a half; Gaya seven; Benares one; Panchuarhi one and a half.

The rain has reduced the temperature over the east of the country, but high temperatures continue to be reported from the north west frontier, the highest yesterday being 119 deg. F. at Dera Ismail Khan.

MAXIMUM LIGHT at MINIMUM COST.



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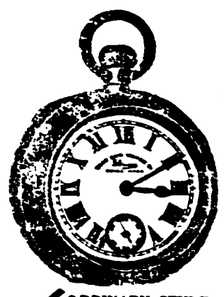

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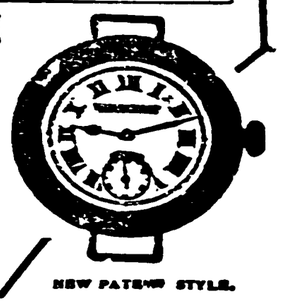

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